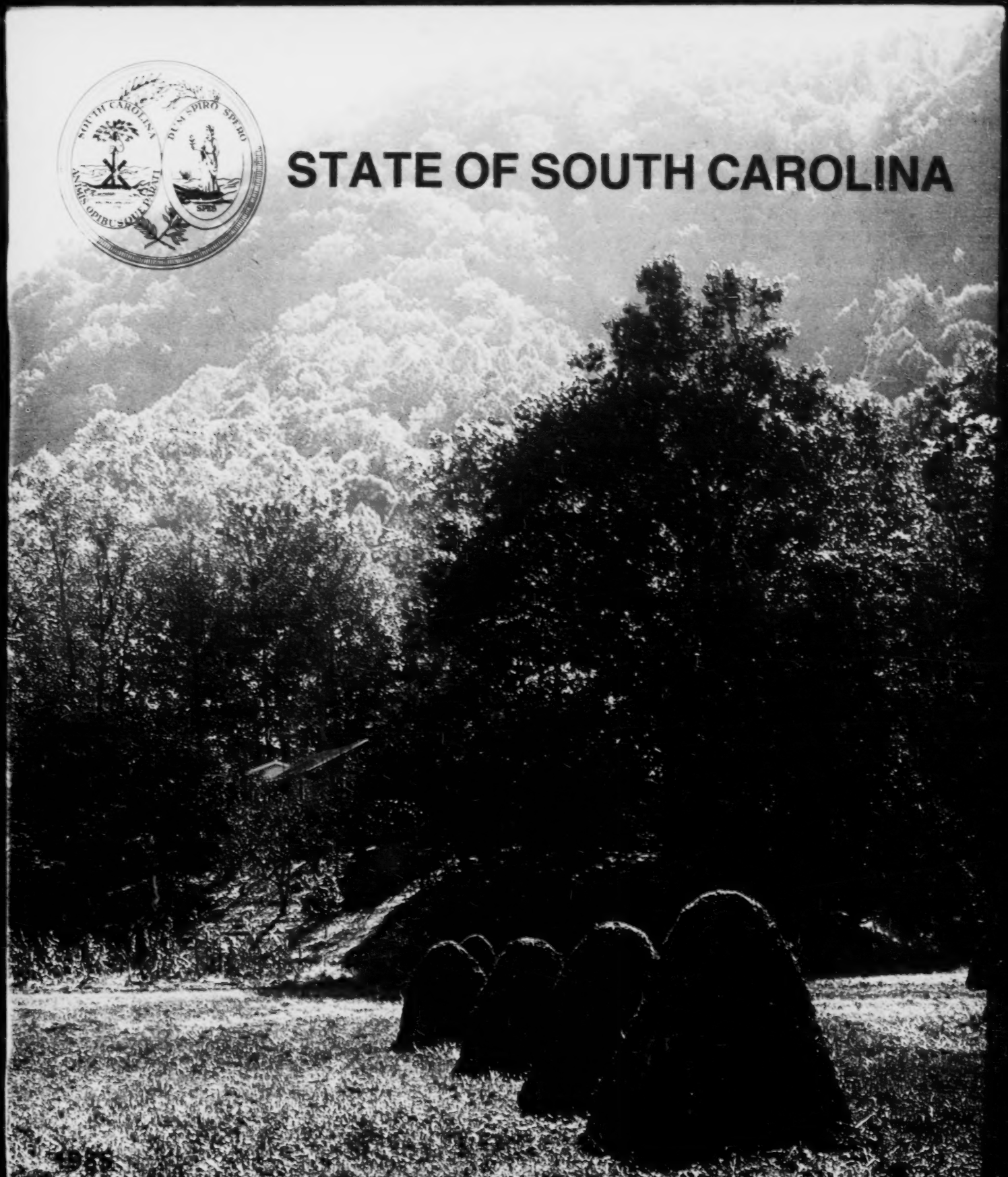
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



1995

Annual Report

of the

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COMPTROLLER'S MESSAGE

THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY IS THE TAXPAYERS' BUSINESS

It has been almost ten years since I became South Carolina's chief financial and accounting officer. During this decade of decision, the taxpayers and citizens of the state have rightfully demanded better accountability. The General Assembly has supported the reforms which I proposed through adequate funding and legislative authorizations to achieve our goals.

Now, we can correctly, concisely and promptly provide financial information on where every revenue dollar comes from and where every appropriated penny goes! In just two years our state will have the most modern financial system that we can develop — one which complies with generally accepted accounting principles for government (GAAP).

In my opinion, supported by the firms who rate our state's credit, we were jeopardizing our fiscal future by relying on "reputational inertia" — a false belief expressed by an official who said, "We don't need a new state accounting system, we've been doing it this way for a hundred years."

Yes, South Carolina has a very high credit rating, and I believe these reforms will provide even more strength for our future fiscal needs. The Office of Comptroller General is accomplishing this task and we will continue our efforts for complete disclosure of all the state's financial affairs!

This Annual Financial Report for FY 1984-85 attests to the prudent stewardship of the public funds of the State of South Carolina. At the end of the fiscal year, our General Fund reserve amounted to $89,128,404.

The 1985 General Assembly created a Capital Expenditure Fund. On July 1, 1985, $13,001,098 was placed in this fund which will increase to an amount of 2½ percent of each year's General Fund Revenue *estimate*.

South Carolina's two reserve funds reflect our state's traditional fiscal restraints.

Sincerely,

Earle E. Morris, Jr.

EARLE E. MORRIS, JR.
Comptroller General of South Carolina

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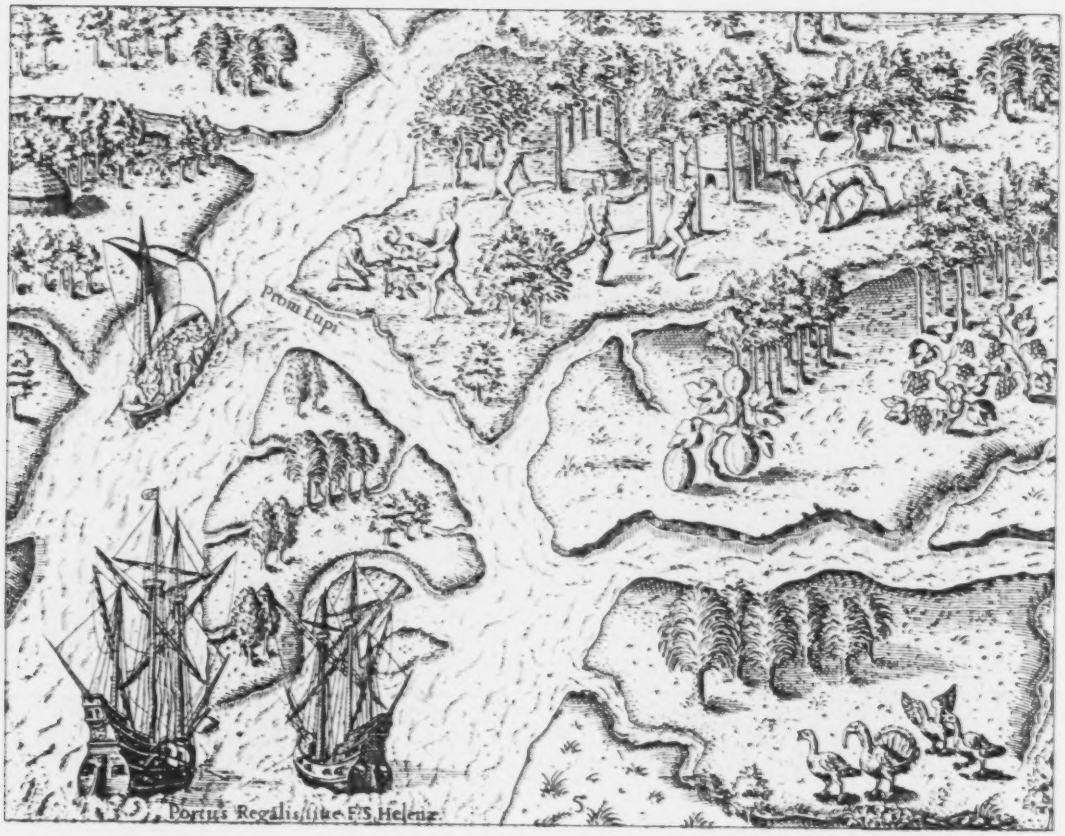
INTRODUCTORY SECTION



EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA

(Picture (early engraving) of Port Royal)

Narrative by John Martin, S.C. Confederate Relic Room

Port Royal Sound still bears the name given to it by Jean Ribaut in 1562. Ribeau was the leader of a band of French Huguenots who attempted establishing a colony among the sea islands near present day Beaufort (probably Parris Island). The region was named Carolus by Ribaut in honor of Charles IX of France, and he called their settlement Charlesfort which was later abandoned.

The Spanish also found Port Royal and other South Carolina coastal regions favorite areas for exploration and settlements — none of which withstood the tests of time.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Comptroller General's Office is now engaged in a multi-year project to revise the State's accounting and reporting practices to conform with the requirements of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Comptroller General's Report will reflect this GAAP conversion in the future.

The accompanying financial statements are not in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units. Departures from GAAP are reported in the Notes to Combined Financial Statements.

The first phase of the GAAP conversion process was the implementation of the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System (STARS). STARS is a centrally maintained, fully computerized, double-entry accounting, reporting and management information system.

STARS current design best satisfies the needs of the Legislature, Budget and Control Board, and other users within "central State government" that need accounting information that demonstrates the State's compliance with statutory provisions.

Currently modifications are being implemented to facilitate the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. New software is being installed that will facilitate the conversion of the STARS statutory information into GAAP funds and fund groups. The administrative procedures necessary to support the new software are currently being developed.

During the GAAP conversion period, the financial transactions will be accounted for primarily on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. Note 1 (pages 29 through 34) describes the bases of accounting, scope of reporting, and other reporting matters.

GENERAL FUND HIGHLIGHTS

The State of South Carolina's General Fund completed the 1984-85 fiscal year in the black. Even though expenditures exceeded revenues by $11.9 million, this shortfall was eliminated by reductions in fiscal year 1985-86 supplemental appropriations, which were predicated on *anticipated* surplus funds. Our constitutional General Fund Reserve was fully funded with a balance of $89 million at the end of fiscal year 1984-85.

The State Budget and Control Board took action at its meeting in July 1985, to minimize the impact of the shortfall of estimated revenues by "freezing" all supplemental appropriations. At their meeting on August 8, 1985, the Budget and Control Board voted to fund the $11.9 million shortfall by reducing Part III "Supplemental Appropriations" of the 1985-86 Appropriations Act and delaying the filling of new jobs for several pay periods. The supplemental appropriations for asbestos removal at the University of South Carolina and Francis Marion College, school bus purchases, the purchase of a helicopter, and the advanced funding of an increase in the retirement exemption were included in the Budget and Control Board reductions. Increasing the annual income tax exemption for retirees from $1,200 to $2,100 will maintain the same effective date, but funding for the exemption will be provided in fiscal year 1985-86.

The original revenue estimate for fiscal year 1984-85 was $2,349,809,412. The Board of Economic Advisors revised upward the estimate on three occasions during the fiscal year. The revisions of $53,239,425 increased the revenue estimate to $2,403,048,837 or $9,676,639 more than the actual collections for the year. Actual revenue collections were $2,393,372,198.

GENERAL FUND HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of the revenue collections are summarized in the chart below:

Category	Original Estimated Revenue	Adjusted Estimated Revenue	Actual Revenue	Actual Revenue Over (Under) Estimated Revenue	% Of Actual To Estimate
Retail Sales Tax	$841,498,280	$823,200,000	$820,533,592	($ 2,666,408)	99.7
Excise Tax — Casual Sales	8,000,000	8,100,000	7,737,814	(362,186)	95.5
Individual Income Tax	867,150,000	875,000,000	850,813,835	(24,186,165)	97.2
Corporation Income Tax	150,000,000	181,000,000	192,150,950	11,150,950	106.2
Other Revenue Sources	411,416,685	444,004,390	446,313,795	2,309,405	100.5
Miscellaneous Sources	71,744,447	71,744,447	75,822,212	4,077,765	105.7

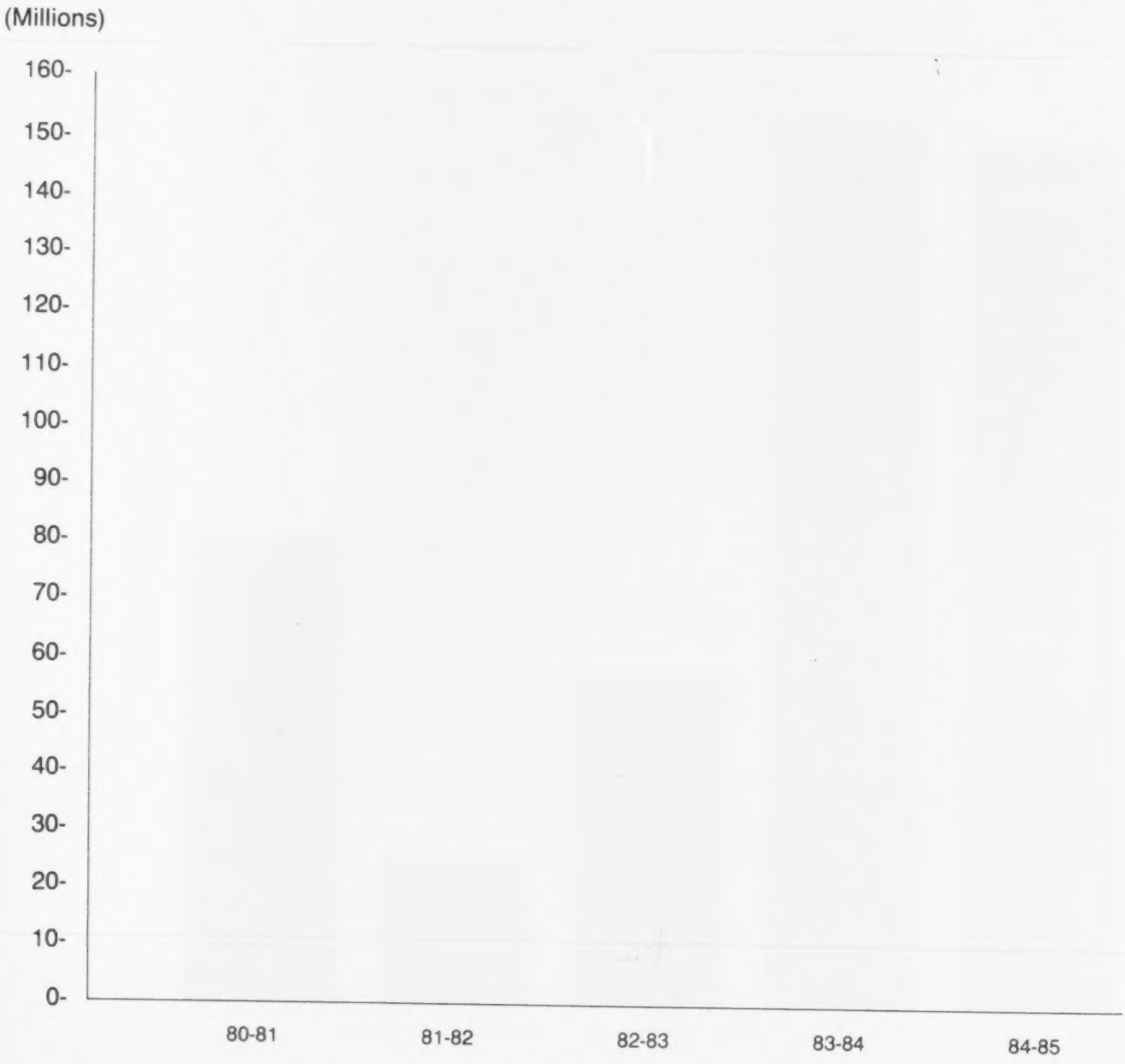
In 1984, the General Assembly passed into law a one-cent (1¢) sales tax increase which is restricted for mandated educational improvements. The revenue estimate plus investment earnings for the Education Improvement Act for fiscal year 1984-85 were $217,900,000. Actual collections for fiscal year 1984-85 amounted to $183,929,198, leaving a shortfall of $33,970,802.

Actual General Fund Revenue collections for fiscal year 1984-85 were $165,162,103 more than last fiscal year. This is a 7.4% (percent) increase over the last year.

State of South Carolina

GENERAL FUND EQUITY

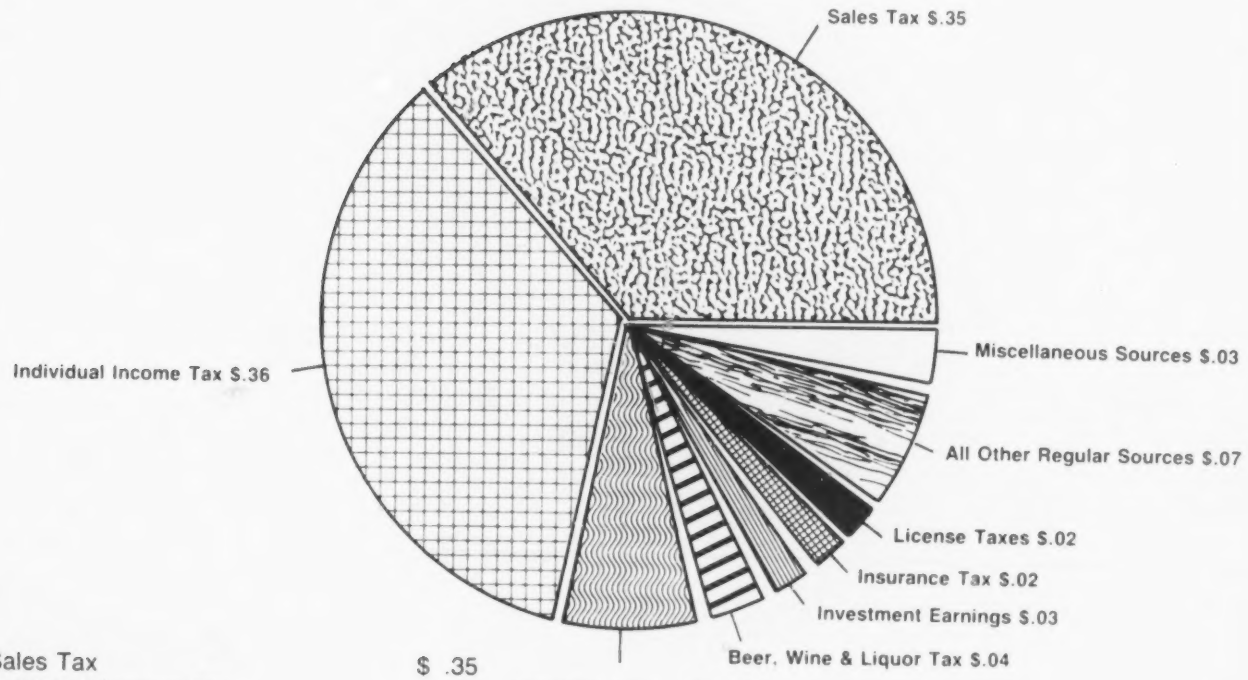
For the Fiscal Years 1981-1985



	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
FUND EQUITY:	$80,696,394	25,487,865	$57,842,271	$153,311,012	$149,628,838

GENERAL FUND REVENUE

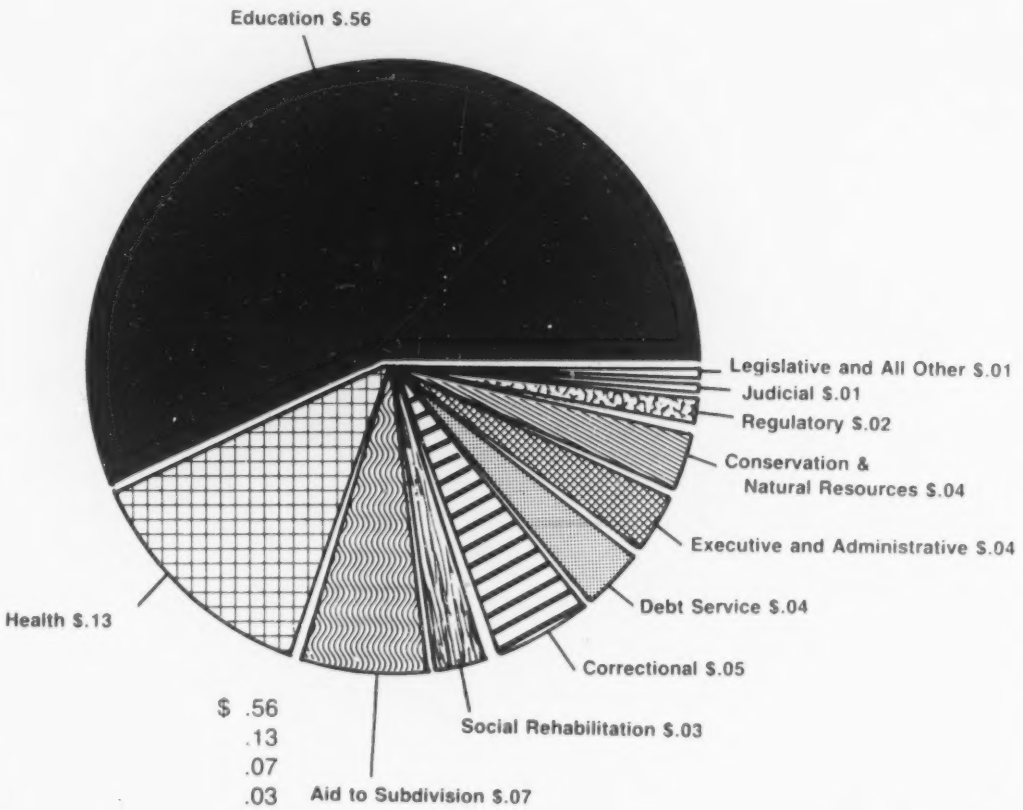
REVENUE DOLLAR
GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985



Sales Tax	$ .35
Individual Income Tax	.36
Corporate Income Tax	.08
Beer, Wine & Liquor Tax	.04
Insurance Tax	.02
Investment Earnings	.03
License Taxes	.02
All Other Regular Sources	.07
Miscellaneous Sources	.03
Total General Fund Revenue	$1.00

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURE DOLLAR
GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

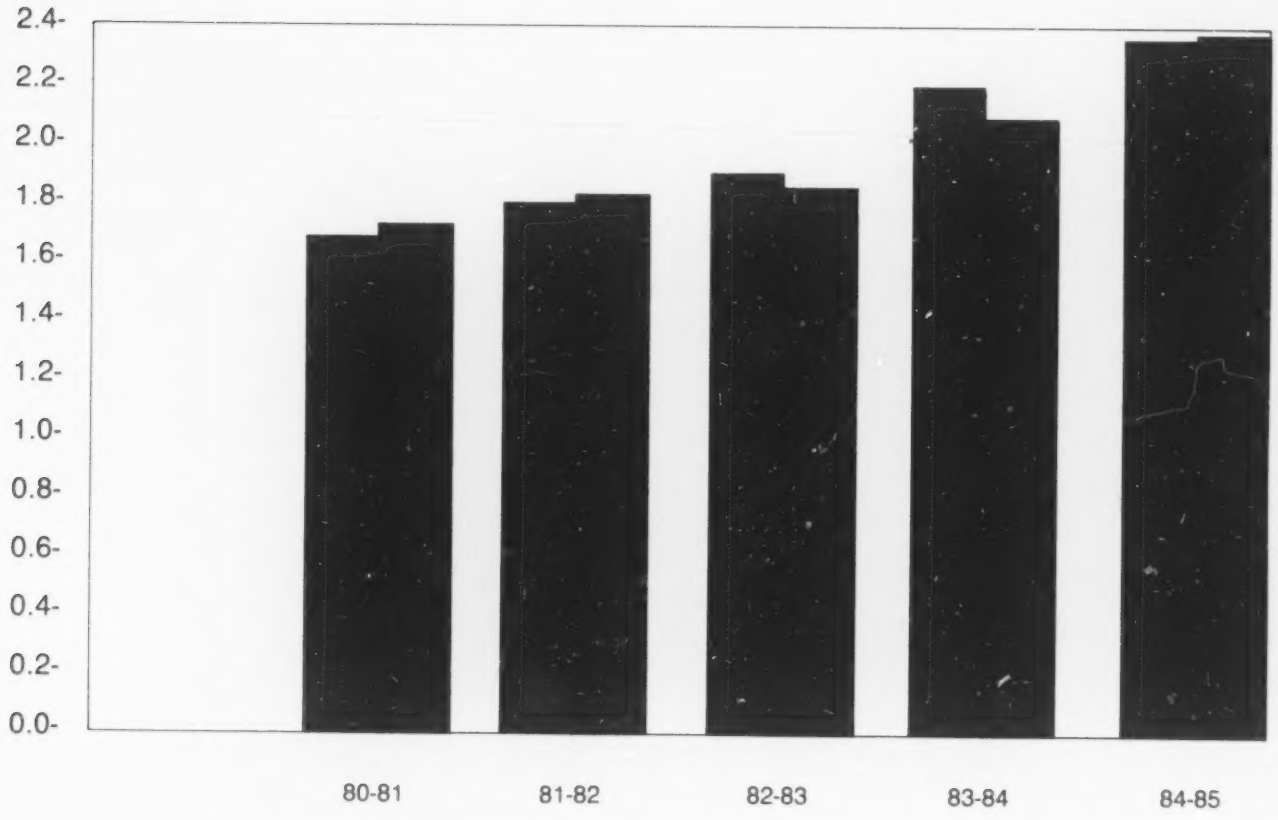


Education	$ .56
Health	.13
Aid to Subdivisions	.07
Social Rehabilitation	.03
Correctional	.05
Debt Service	.04
Executive and Administrative	.04
Conservation & Natural Resources	.04
Regulatory	.02
Judicial	.01
Legislative and All Other	.01
	$1.00

State of South Carolina

COMPARISON OF REVENUES & EXPENDITURES

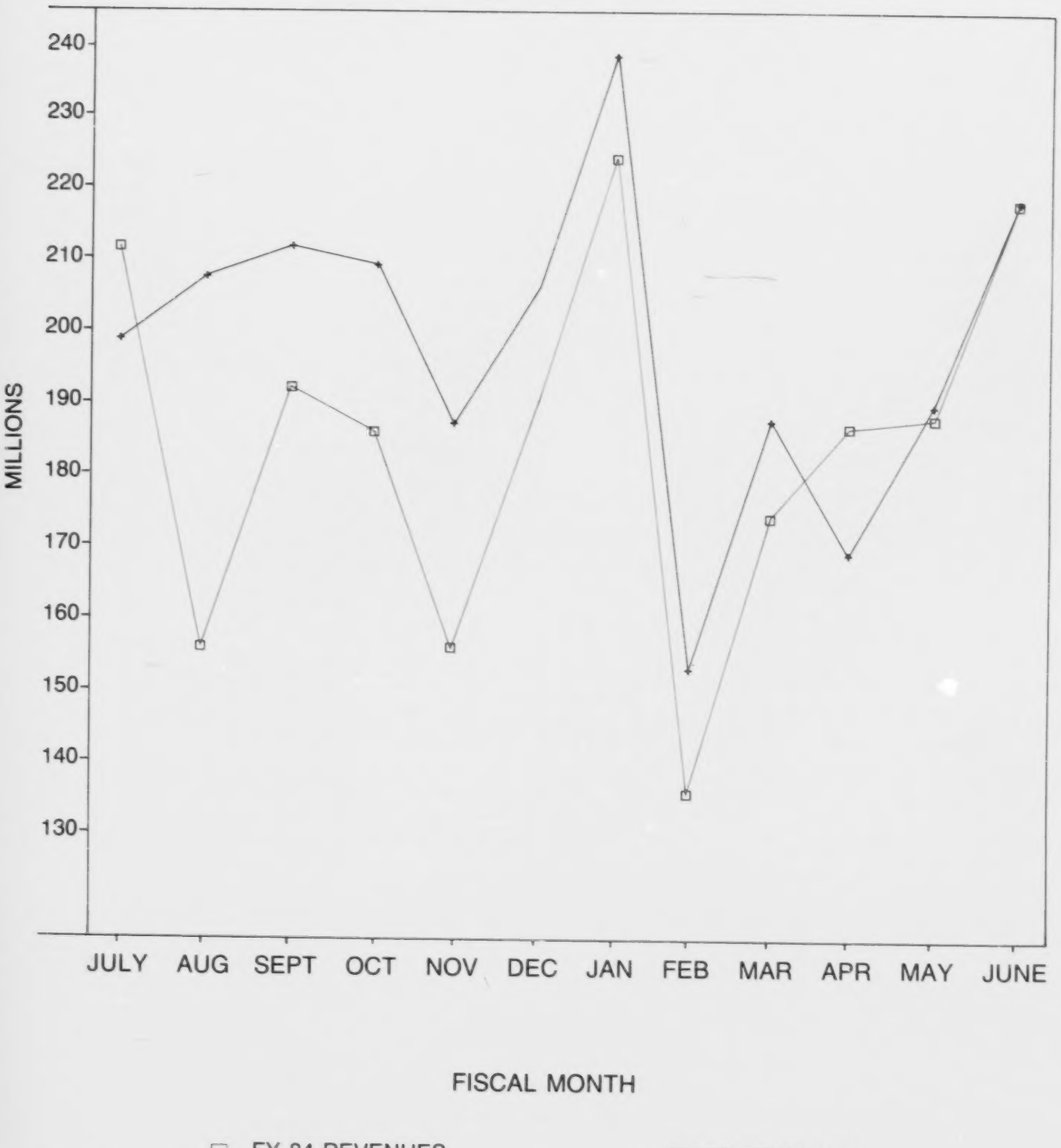
General Fund — Last Five Years



	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
Revenues	1,709,191,279	1,804,169,047	1,969,930,040	2,228,210,095	2,393,372,198
Expenditures	1,764,639,666	1,859,377,576	1,936,337,676	2,110,790,660	2,397,054,371

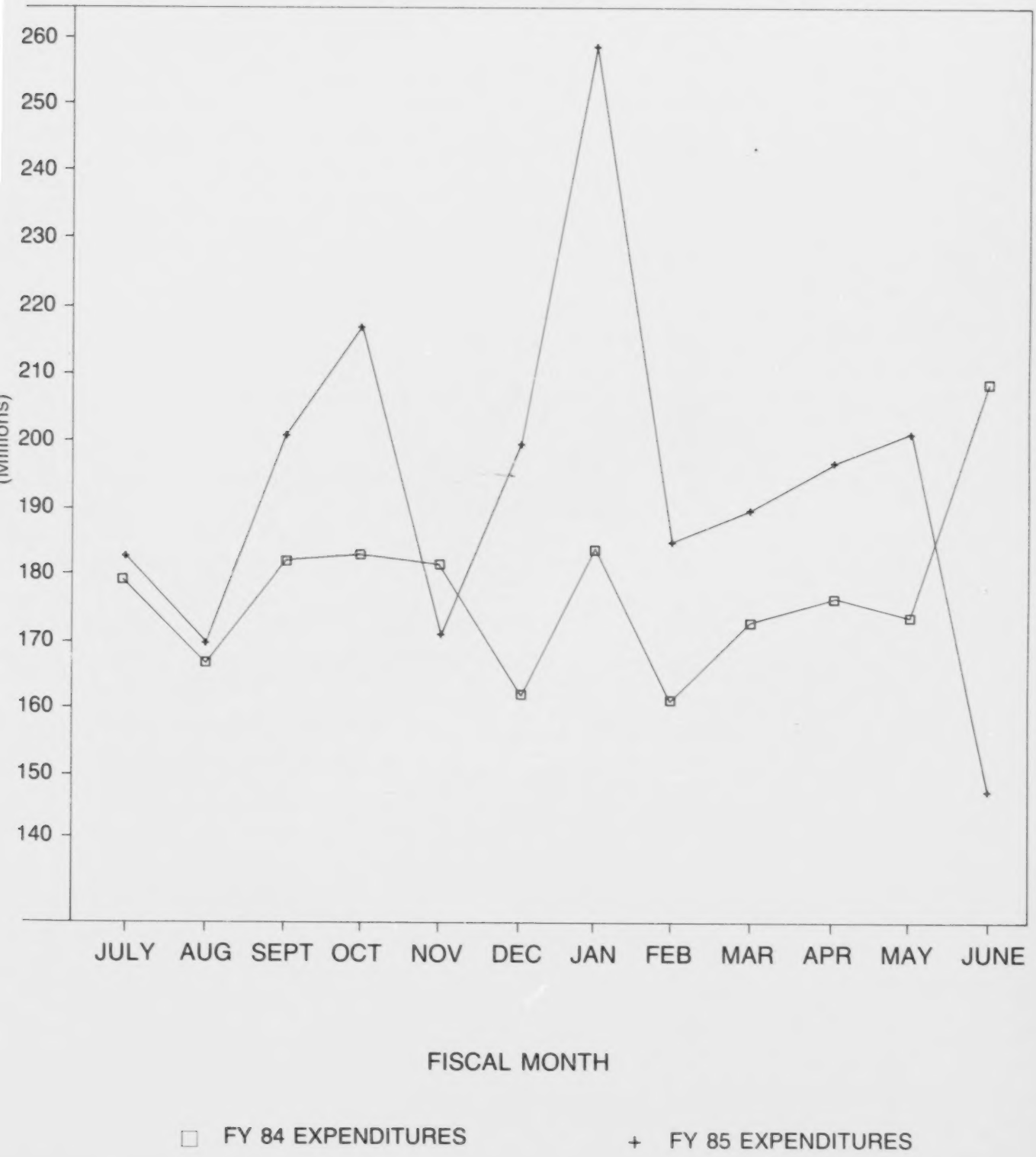
COMPARISON OF REVENUES

FISCAL YEARS 1984 AND 1985



COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES

FISCAL YEARS 1984 and 1985



ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina mandates the separation of the powers of State government into three distinct departments (Article I, Section 8, South Carolina Constitution of 1895). The powers of State government are separated into the legislative, executive, and judicial departments.

The Executive Department consists of the following elected officers: The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and solicitors, Adjutant General, Comptroller General, State Superintendent of Education and Commissioner of Agriculture. An additional officer that the Executive Department includes, but who is not an elected official, is the Chief Insurance Commissioner.

The Legislative Department is composed of two distinct branches — the Senate and the House of Representatives. Jointly, both branches constitute the "General Assembly of the State of South Carolina."

The Judicial Department consists of a unified judicial system which includes a Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts and Family Courts. All Judges are elected by a joint vote of the General Assembly.

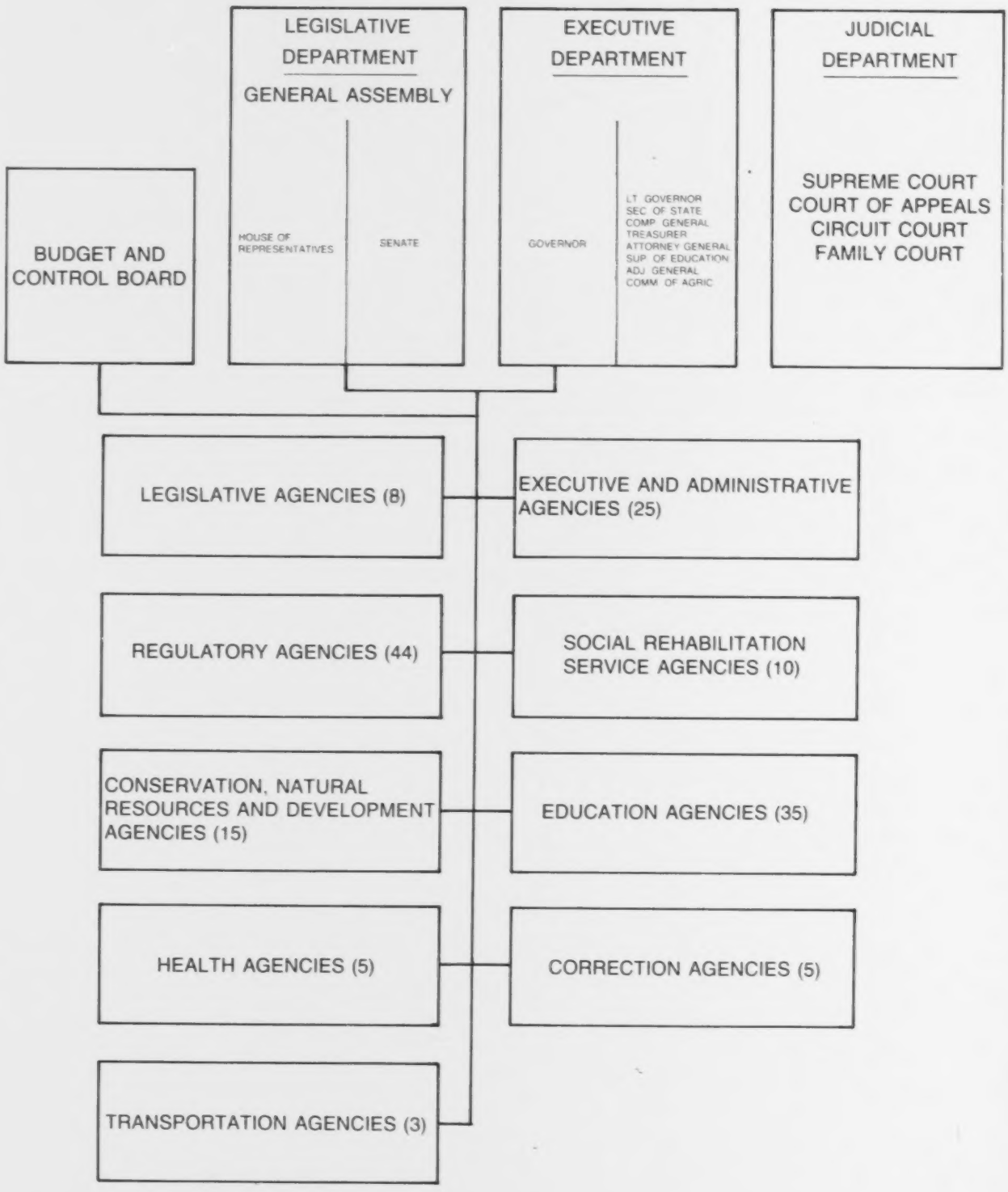
An additional governing body is the Budget and Control Board, created by statute in 1950 to supervise the functions and duties of ten formerly separate executive agencies. A significant function of the Board is to develop the annual balanced State Budget and present it to the General Assembly. The Board is also responsible for post-auditing financial records of all state agencies.

> Section 137 of the 1984-85 Appropriations Act states that "The Budget and Control Board shall have full power and authority to survey the progress of the collection of revenue and the expenditure of funds by all departments and institutions and is hereby authorized and directed to make such reductions of appropriations as may be necessary."

The five members of the Board are the Governor, who serves as Chairman, the Comptroller General, the State Treasurer, the Senate Finance Committee Chairman, and the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman.

The various operating agencies are under the jurisdiction of either the Governor or the General Assembly, depending upon which body appoints their governing boards. For the purpose of a summarized organization chart, the various agencies have been grouped by their legal functional category.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT



FINANCIAL SECTION

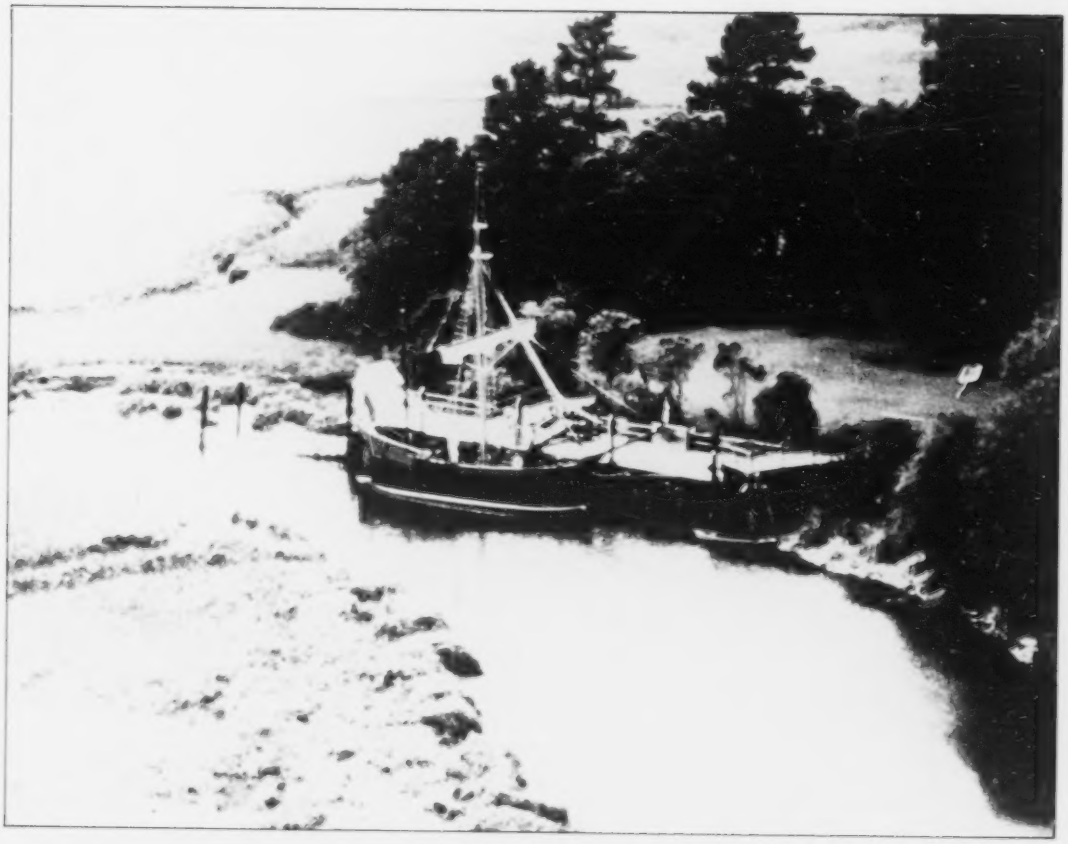


PHOTO — CHARLES TOWNE LANDING
(Credit South Carolina PRT)

Narrative by John Martin, S.C. Confederate Relic Room

In April of 1670 the first permanent colony was established by the English on the west bank of the Ashley River at Albermarle Point (the present day's Charles Towne Landing).

On December 17, 1679, the Lord Proprietors ordered the site of the settlement be moved from Albermarle Point to Oyster Point, which lay between the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, and also proclaimed this new site be named Charles Towne.

Exhibit A
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND FUND EQUITY ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

June 30, 1985

	GOVERNMENTAL			
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service
ASSETS:				
Cash and Investments	$ 221,629,522	$ 288,515,447	$ 91,235,785	$ 64,154,377
Deposits with Trustees				
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)				
Accounts				
Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month (Note 1)	12,506,728	9,241,161	951,440	1,690,796
Loans to Students, Faculty & Staff				
Accrued Interest				
State Appropriation for Capital Improvements				
Inventories				
Prepaid Expenses & Deferred Charges				
Due from Other Funds	4,876,758	1,327,337		
Unbilled Charges				
Property, Plant & Equipment				
Construction in Progress				
Other Assets				
Amounts Available in Debt Service Fund				
Amounts to be Provided for the Retirement of				
Total Assets	$239,013,008	$ 299,083,945	$ 92,187,225	$ 65,845,173
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts and Vouchers Payable (Note 1)	$ 85,328,272	$ 63,301,157	$ 2,630,042	$ 984,834
Accrued Liabilities				
Deposits Held in Custody for Others				
Deferred Revenues	4,055,898	332,169		
Due to Other Funds		4,623,095		
Notes Payable				
General Obligation Bonds Payable (Note 7)				
Revenue Bonds Payable				
Accrued Interest Payable				
Capital Leases				
Other Liabilities				
Total Liabilities	89,384,170	68,256,421	2,630,042	984,8
FUND EQUITY				
Net Investment in Plant				
Retained Earnings				
Fund Balances:				
General Fund Reserve (Note 3)	89,128,404			
Reserve for Appropriations Carried Forward	72,436,070			
U.S. Government Grants Refundable				
Higher Education				
Endowments and Quasi-Endowments				
Unreserved:				
Designated for General Obligation Debt Service				8,817,4
Designated for Revenue Debt Service				56,042,9
Undesignated (Note 13)	(11,935,636)	230,827,524	89,557,183	
Total Fund Equity	149,628,838	230,827,524	89,557,183	64,860,3
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	$ 239,013,008	$ 299,083,945	$ 92,187,225	$65,845,1

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement

PROPRIETARY		FIDUCIARY		ACCOUNT GROUP	TOTALS (Memorandum only)
Enterprise	Internal Service	Trust & Agency	HIGHER EDUCATION FUND	General Long-Term Debt	June 30, 1985
1,791,324	$ 3,339,218	$ 705,823,941	$ 151,465,196	$	$ 1,527,954,810
			8,886,759		8,886,759
			48,946,400		48,946,400
668,439	1,422,238				26,480,802
			24,341,601		24,341,601
			59,910		59,910
			14,809,995		14,809,995
			9,731,197		9,731,197
			299,091		299,091
			2,872,344		9,076,439
			1,280,781		1,280,781
			980,079,925		980,079,925
			41,176,474		41,176,474
			1,095,743		1,095,743
				8,817,419	8,817,419
				617,827,581	617,827,581
2,459,763	$ 4,761,456	$ 705,823,941	$ 1,285,045,416	$ 626,645,000	$ 3,320,864,927
698,015	$ 965,841		$ 13,848,843	$	$ 167,757,004
			20,968,096		20,968,096
		704,262,941	4,868,339		709,131,280
			14,305,753		18,693,820
20,000		1,561,000	2,872,344		9,076,439
			23,560,483		23,560,483
				626,645,000	626,645,000
			120,509,999		120,509,999
			546,834		546,834
			2,776,038		2,776,038
			5,482,273		5,482,273
718,015	965,841	705,823,941	209,739,002	626,645,000	1,705,147,266
			866,646,920		866,646,920
1,741,748	3,795,615				5,537,363
					89,128,404
					72,436,070
			8,411,861		8,411,861
			125,358,444		125,358,444
			13,930,844		13,930,844
					8,817,419
					56,042,920
			60,958,345		369,407,416
1,741,748	3,795,615		1,075,306,414		1,615,717,661
2,459,763	$ 4,761,456	$ 705,823,941	$ 1,285,045,416	$ 626,645,000	$ 3,320,864,927

Exhibit B
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	General
REVENUES:	
Individual Income Tax	$ 850,813,835
Corporate Income Tax	192,150,950
Retail Sales and Use Tax	828,271,406
Business License Tax	29,842,057
Gas and Motor Vehicle Tax	21,380,866
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	42,620,586
Beer and Wine Tax	59,361,860
Insurance Tax	64,555,934
Other Taxes	120,881,065
License and Fees	18,795,200
Charges for Services & Commodities	13,891,691
Fines and Forfeitures	2,800,388
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	66,697,749
Federal Revenue	3,415,338
Indirect Cost Recoveries	14,542,180
Fees and Receipts from Other Political Entities	
Other (Note 11)	58,142,094
Total Revenues	2,388,163,199
EXPENDITURES:	
CURRENT:	
General Government	174,225,095
Education	208,583,203
Individual and Family Services	376,425,325
Administration of Justice	110,986,150
Resources and Economic Development	52,676,956
Transportation	3,109,423
Miscellaneous	767,436
Total Current	926,773,588
CAPITAL OUTLAY	16,979,100
DEBT SERVICE (Note 7 and 8)	103,607,985
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	981,826,412
Total Expenditures	2,029,187,085
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	358,976,114
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Bond and Note Proceeds	
Higher Education Fund Transfer	(367,867,287)
Excess of Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Uses	(8,891,173)
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	153,311,012
Residual Equity Transfers (Net)	5,208,999
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 149,628,838

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES			TOTALS (Memorandum Only)
Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Year Ended June 30, 1985
$	$	$	$ 850,813,835
			192,150,950
182,578,199			1,010,849,605
			29,842,057
230,690,626	411,927		252,483,419
			42,620,586
			59,361,860
			64,555,934
2,227,801	120,000		123,228,866
32,615,877	6,185		51,417,262
126,441,181	1,571,400	30,327,572	172,231,844
4,904,936	586,692		8,292,016
2,107,486	250,857	12,191,256	81,247,348
997,648,171	1,941,459	318,639	1,003,323,607
			14,542,180
3,861,484	230,911		4,092,395
50,267,526	26,093,665	(13,190,079)	121,313,206
1,633,343,287	31,213,096	29,647,388	4,082,366,970
61,964,827			236,189,922
56,333,259			264,916,462
539,809,105			916,234,430
7,808,413			118,794,563
28,142,897			80,819,853
230,648,040			233,757,463
			767,436
924,706,541			1,851,480,129
196,501,583	41,540,091		255,020,774
12,358,072		55,949,809	171,915,866
484,157,638			1,465,984,050
1,617,723,834	41,540,091	55,949,809	3,744,400,819
15,619,453	(10,326,995)	(26,302,421)	337,966,151
5,476,585	48,733,153	26,748,559	80,958,297
			(367,867,287)
21,096,038	38,406,158	446,138	51,057,161
214,895,700	51,151,304	64,414,201	483,772,217
(5,164,214)	(279)		44,506
$ 230,827,524	$ 89,557,183	$ 64,860,339	$ 534,873,884

Exhibit C
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR GENERAL FUND

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:			
Admissions Tax	$ 6,400,000	$ 6,160,122	$ (239,878)
Aircraft Tax	450,000	457,936	7,936
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	45,300,000	43,402,169	(1,897,831)
Bank Tax	7,600,000	7,632,432	32,432
Beer and Wine Tax	58,900,000	60,026,647	1,126,647
Business License Tax	30,100,000	29,842,057	(257,943)
Cable Television Tax	7,000	576	(6,424)
Coin Operated Device Tax	6,400,000	5,756,105	(643,895)
Commercial Nuclear Waste Tax	4,850,000	4,855,892	5,892
Contractor's License Tax	760,000	745,643	(14,357)
Corporate License Tax	24,800,000	25,002,396	202,396
Department of Agriculture	5,457,300	5,539,332	82,032
Department Supported Appropriations	8,098,409	8,736,714	638,305
Documentary Tax	16,300,000	16,359,744	59,744
Earned on Investment	66,166,005	66,624,459	458,454
Electric Power Tax	13,400,000	13,411,125	11,125
Estate Tax	19,500,000	22,441,987	2,941,987
Excise Tax (Car Sales)	8,100,000	7,737,814	(362,186)
Fertilizer Inspection Tax	200,000	217,078	17,078
Gas Tax — Counties	15,800,000	15,902,373	102,373
Gift Tax	1,250,000	1,496,355	246,355
Income Tax — Individual	875,000,000	850,813,835	(24,186,165)
Income Tax — Corporate	181,000,000	192,150,950	11,150,950
Insurance Tax	55,301,700	56,594,079	1,292,379
Miscellaneous Department Revenue	17,568,076	17,729,299	161,223
Motor Transportation Fees	4,662,500	4,867,511	205,011
Private Car Lines Tax	1,050,000	1,056,557	6,557
Public Service Assessment	4,738,200	3,060,168	(1,678,032)
Public Service Authority	1,700,200	1,700,398	198
Retail Sales Tax	823,200,000	820,533,592	(2,666,408)
Retailer's License Tax	3,625,000	3,776,169	151,169
Savings and Loan Association Tax (Note 11)	20,000	(12,371)	(32,371)
Soft Drinks Tax	14,500,000	14,969,762	469,762
Worker's Compensation Tax	9,100,000	7,960,935	(1,139,065)
Miscellaneous Sources	68,744,447	70,613,359	1,868,912
Residual Equity Transfers	3,000,000	5,208,999	2,208,999
Total Revenues	2,403,048,837	2,393,372,198	(9,676,639)
Expenditures:			
Legislative	22,831,377	20,074,796	2,756,581
Judicial	19,552,092	18,866,458	685,634
Executive & Administrative	120,400,108	101,544,566	18,855,542
Educational	1,374,039,570	1,350,247,935	23,791,635
Health	319,095,209	304,941,616	14,153,593
Social Rehabilitation	77,954,638	76,433,357	1,521,281
Correctional	129,641,222	126,448,150	3,193,072
Conservation, Natural Resources and Development	94,766,465	84,437,592	10,328,873
Regulatory	46,970,634	44,086,145	2,884,489
Transportation	7,835,309	3,261,965	4,573,344
Debt Service	108,618,119	103,607,985	5,010,134
Miscellaneous	1,152,944	767,436	385,508
Aid to Subdivisions	178,526,393	162,336,371	16,190,022
Total Expenditures	2,501,384,080	2,397,054,372	104,329,708
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(98,335,243)	(3,682,174)	94,653,069
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	153,311,012	153,311,012	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 54,975,769	$ 149,628,838	$ 94,653,069

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit D
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR EARMARKED FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Gas and Motor Vehicle Tax	$ 198,190,564	$ 231,102,542	$ 32,911,978
Other Taxes	2,398,400	2,345,306	(53,094)
Business License Tax	75,000		(75,000)
Licenses and Fees	57,001,218	32,604,880	(24,396,338)
Charges for Services and Commodities	189,852,840	166,050,371	(23,802,469)
Fines and Forfeitures	7,246,728	5,492,428	(1,754,300)
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	175,700	673,833	498,133
Federal Revenue	177,855,649	147,805,387	(30,050,262)
Indirect Cost Recoveries	59,307	38,579	(20,728)
Fees and Receipts from Other Political Entities	6,976,905	3,918,543	(3,058,362)
Bond and Note Proceeds	35,094,336	50,303,235	15,208,899
Other	120,414,422	85,238,243	(35,176,179)
Total Revenues	795,341,069	725,573,347	(69,767,722)
EXPENDITURES:			
Legislative	10,241	1,010	9,231
Executive & Administrative	72,021,483	41,618,514	30,402,969
Educational	75,922,459	25,462,059	50,460,400
Health	143,342,007	101,440,635	41,901,372
Social Rehabilitation	4,960,231	3,047,315	1,912,916
Correctional	43,691,087	30,186,315	13,504,772
Conservation, Natural Resources and Development	34,715,699	29,880,896	4,834,803
Regulatory	2,157,072	1,915,992	241,080
Transportation	446,250,449	439,408,849	6,841,600
Total Expenditures	823,070,728	672,961,585	150,109,143
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(27,729,659)	52,611,762	80,341,421
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	235,019,608	235,019,608	
Residual Equity Transfer (Net)		(5,208,783)	(5,208,783)
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 207,289,949	$ 282,422,587	$ 75,132,638

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit E
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR RESTRICTED FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Retail Sales and Use Tax	$ 215,900,000	$ 182,578,199	$ (33,321,801)
Charges for Services and Commodities		31,318,370	31,318,370
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	2,002,500	13,911,547	11,909,047
Federal Revenue	266,050	787,391	521,341
Bond and Note Proceeds	373,130	24,340,419	23,967,289
Other (Note 11)	2,909,840	(12,803,581)	(15,713,421)
Total Revenues	221,451,520	240,132,345	18,680,825
EXPENDITURES:			
Executive & Administrative (Note 5)	3,345,508	57,714,789	(54,369,281)
Educational	215,017,528	185,780,687	29,236,841
Health	1,494,160	900,350	593,810
Social Rehabilitation	30,180	29,646	534
Correctional	315,969	231,183	84,786
Conservation, Natural Resources and Development	775,464	722,527	52,937
Regulatory	402,442	374,482	27,960
Total Expenditures	221,381,251	245,753,664	(24,372,413)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	70,269	(5,621,319)	(5,691,588)
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	90,553,005	90,533,005	
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 90,623,274	$ 84,931,686	$ (5,691,558)

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit F
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR FEDERAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:			
Licenses and Fees	$ 7,500	$ 17,181	$ 9,681
Charges for Services and Commodities	756,464	584,668	(171,796)
Interest and Other Investment Earnings		9,462	9,462
Federal Revenue	1,230,392,749	851,444,737	(378,948,012)
Fees and Receipts from Other Political Entities		173,852	173,852
Other (Note 11)	1,061,354	(1,543,408)	(2,604,762)
Total Revenues	1,232,218,067	850,686,492	(381,531,575)
EXPENDITURES:			
Legislative	337,545	176,341	161,204
Executive & Administrative	107,799,933	103,119,020	4,680,913
Educational	224,473,514	194,845,718	29,627,796
Health	409,209,078	339,211,786	69,997,292
Social Rehabilitation	427,654,147	149,735,819	277,918,328
Correctional	3,237,649	2,569,667	667,982
Conservation, Natural Resources and Development	17,409,872	8,124,846	9,285,026
Regulatory	44,164,977	39,867,861	4,297,116
Transportation	115,160	10,062	105,098
Total Expenditures	1,234,401,875	837,661,120	396,740,755
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(2,183,808)	13,025,372	15,209,180
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	10,402,980	10,402,980	
Residual Equity Transfer (Net)		(216)	(216)
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 8,219,172	$ 23,428,136	$ 15,208,964

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit G
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES COLLECTED, EXPENDITURES PAID AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS/FUND BALANCES ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	PROPRIETARY		TOTALS (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise	Internal Service	Year Ended June 30, 1985
OPERATING REVENUES COLLECTED:			
Charges for Services & Commodities	$ 14,352,262	$ 25,260,995	$ 39,613,257
Interest and Other Investment Earnings	60	45,183	45,243
Federal Revenue	129,246		129,246
Other Taxes		601	601
Fines and Forfeitures		800	800
Other	1,203,276	237,693	1,440,969
Total Operating Revenues Collected (Note 12)	15,684,844	25,545,272	41,230,116
OPERATING EXPENSES PAID:			
Personal Services	3,428,349	6,181,013	9,609,362
Contractual Services	1,112,891	12,455,687	13,568,578
Supplies and Materials	1,114,322	804,480	1,918,802
Fixed Charges	412,926	2,005,333	2,418,259
Travel	108,602	96,981	205,583
Equipment	648,410	1,150,188	1,798,598
Debt Service		83,258	83,258
Light, Power and Heat	474,873	3,133,415	3,608,288
Transportation	798,068	70,473	868,541
Purchases for Resale	7,016,999		7,016,999
Miscellaneous	66,317	50	66,367
Total Operating Expenses Paid (Note 12)	15,181,757	25,980,878	41,162,635
Operating Income (Note 12)	503,087	(435,606)	67,481
Retained Earnings/Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (Note 9)	1,283,021	4,231,367	5,514,388
Residual Equity Transfers (Net)	(44,360)	(146)	(44,506)
Retained Earnings/Fund Balance -- June 30, 1985 (Note 10)	$ 1,741,748	$ 3,795,615	$ 5,537,363

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Exhibit H
State of South Carolina

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	PROPRIETARY		TOTALS (Memorandum Only)
	Enterprise	Internal Service	Year Ended June 30, 1985
Sources (Uses) of Working Capital:			
Operating Income	$ 503,087	$ (435,606)	$ 67,481
Residual Equity Transfers (Net)	(44,360)	(146)	(44,506)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital	$ 458,727	$ (435,752)	$ 22,975
Elements of Net Increases (Decreases) in Working Capital:			
Cash and Investments	$ 559,138	$ (2,397,413)	$ (1,838,275)
Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month	(165,632)	485,423	319,791
Accounts & Vouchers Payable	85,221	1,476,238	1,561,459
Due to Other Funds	(20,000)		(20,000)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Working Capital	$ 458,727	$ (435,752)	$ 22,975

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement

Exhibit I

State of South Carolina

BALANCE SHEET
HIGHER EDUCATION FUND

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Current Funds	
	Unrestricted	Restricted
Assets:		
Cash and Investments	$ 48,444,481	$ 12,730,341
Deposits with Trustees		
Accounts receivables (Net of Allowance)	32,052,307	4,093,827
Loans to Students, Faculty, and Staff, net allowance of $756,100		
Accrued Interest Receivable		
State Appropriations for Capital Improvements		
Inventories	9,731,197	
Prepaid expenses and deferred charges	261,760	37,062
Unbilled Charges		1,280,781
Property Plant & Equipment		
Other Assets	631,530	
Construction in Progress		
Due From Other Funds	2,213,355	60,628
Total Assets	$ 93,334,630	$ 18,202,639
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$ 10,050,672	$ 1,795,612
Accrued Liabilities	20,968,096	
Deposits	3,884,371	
Due to Other Funds	2,200	2,484,393
Deferred Revenues	14,299,761	
Notes Payable	13,486	
Bonds Payable		
Accrued Interest Payable		
Capital Leases		
Other Liabilities	3,297,461	191,430
Total Liabilities	52,516,047	4,471,435
Fund Balances:		
Net Investment in Plant		
U.S. Government Grants Refundable		
Endowment		
Quasi-endowment		
Restricted		
Unrestricted	40,818,583	13,731,204
Total Fund Balance	40,818,583	13,731,204
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 93,334,630	$ 18,202,639

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement

Loan Funds	Endowment and Similar Funds	Plant Funds	Agency Funds	Total
$ 2,629,236	$ 13,886,074	$ 73,213,424	$ 561,640	$151,465,196
		8,886,759		8,886,759
		12,337,032	463,234	48,946,400
24,341,601				24,341,601
35,441	24,469			59,910
		14,809,995		14,809,995
				9,731,197
			269	299,091
				1,280,781
		980,079,925		980,079,925
1,868	177,250		285,095	1,095,743
		41,176,474		41,176,474
		588,361	10,000	2,872,344
$ 27,008,146	$ 14,087,793	$ 1,131,091,970	$ 1,320,238	$1,285,045,416
$ 2,022	$	$ 1,897,204	$ 103,333	$ 13,848,843
				20,968,096
			983,968	4,868,339
10,000	156,949		218,802	2,872,344
		5,992		14,305,753
		23,546,997		23,560,483
		120,509,999		120,509,999
		546,834		546,834
		2,776,038		2,776,038
1,893		1,977,354	14,135	5,482,273
13,915	156,949	151,260,418	1,320,238	209,739,002
		866,646,920		866,646,920
8,411,861				8,411,861
	13,657,967			13,657,967
	272,877			272,877
18,509,621		106,848,823		125,358,444
72,749		6,335,809		60,958,345
26,944,231	13,930,844	979,831,552		1,075,306,414
$ 27,008,146	$ 14,087,793	$ 1,131,091,970	$ 1,320,238	$ 1,285,045,416

Exhibit J

State of South Carolina

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES HIGHER EDUCATION FUND

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

	Unrestricted	Restricted
Revenues and Other Additions:		
Educational and General Revenues	$ 221,974,963	$ 2,369,646
Auxiliary Enterprises Revenues	88,232,831	
Gifts and Bequest-Restricted	150	3,103,284
Grants and Contracts-Restricted	984	54,127,182
Governmental Appropriations (See Note 2)	350,262,537	9,926,793
Investment Income-Restricted		999,429
Interest Income		
Federal Interest Subsidies		
Realized Gains on Investments-Restricted		
Interest on Loans Receivable		
U.S. Government Advances		865,721
Expended for Plant Facilities		170,399
Retirement of Indebtedness		
Other		673,289
Total Revenues and Other Additions	660,471,465	72,235,743
Expenditures and Other Deductions:		
Educational and General Expenditures	560,024,566	65,863,944
Auxiliary Enterprises Expenditures	74,756,514	28,558
Indirect Costs Recovered	2,765,405	4,291,551
Loan Cancellations and Write-Offs		
Administrative and Collection Costs		
Expended for Plant Facilities		
Retirement of Indebtedness		
Interest on Indebtedness		
Disposal of Plant Facilities		
Expired Term Endowments		
Miscellaneous		86,426
Realized Loss on Investments		474
Scholarships		
Bad Debt		
Total Expenditures and Other Deductions	637,546,485	70,270,953
Transfers Among Funds-Additions/(Deduction):		
Mandatory:		
Principal and Interest	(9,415,302)	(552,658)
Renewals and Replacements	(480,900)	
Loan Fund Matching Grant	(41,049)	21,897
Transfers Among Funds	(1,274,901)	(1,914,775)
Unrestricted Gifts Allocated	(49,278)	
Portion of Unrestricted Quasi-Endowment Funds Investment Gains Appropriated	5,326,914	78,819
Other Transfers	(77,718)	381,740
Total Transfers	(6,012,234)	(1,984,977)
Net Increase/(Decrease) for the Year	16,912,746	(20,187)
Fund Balance — July 1, 1984 (See Note 9)	23,905,837	13,751,391
Fund Balance — June 30, 1985	$ 40,818,583	$13,731,204

The Notes to the Combined Financial Statements are an integral part of this Statement.

Loan Funds	Endowment and Similar Funds	Plant Funds	Total
$	$	$ 6,174,104	$ 230,518,713
			88,232,831
220,854	512,775	2,886,801	6,723,864
534,845	375,283	1,069,863	56,108,157
348,164			360,537,494
78,369	949,780	1,533,732	3,561,310
238,205		3,898,272	4,136,477
		210,472	210,472
		259,850	259,850
242,319			242,319
70,673		31,840,221	32,776,615
		58,502,075	58,672,474
		6,116,062	6,116,062
		3,815,046	4,488,335
1,733,429	1,837,838	116,306,498	852,584,973
	445,892		626,334,402
			74,785,072
			7,056,956
206,487			206,487
445,946	41,323	10,910	498,179
		34,409,077	34,409,077
		16,131,987	16,131,987
		7,419,281	7,419,281
		13,240,187	13,240,187
		209,291	209,291
2,773			89,198
	157		631
	199,907		199,907
		40,756	40,756
655,205	687,279	71,461,489	780,621,411
		9,967,960	
		480,900	
19,152			
(14,814)		3,204,490	
		49,278	
31,875	16,777	(5,454,385)	
	(2,462)	(301,560)	
36,213	14,315	7,946,683	
1,114,437	1,164,874	52,791,692	71,963,562
25,879,794	12,765,970	927,039,860	1,003,342,852
$26,994,231	$13,930,844	$979,831,552	$ 1,075,306,414

State of South Carolina

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

NOTE 1:

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Presentation — General

The financial information in this report was prepared from the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System except as otherwise indicated. Insofar as possible, the statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. There remain, however, *material* departures from generally accepted accounting principles as disclosed in these notes.

Amounts in the "Total-Memorandum Only" columns in the combined financial statements represent an aggregation of the combined financial statement line-items and are presented only for analytical purposes. Amounts shown in the "Total-Memorandum Only" columns are not comparable to a consolidation.

b. Scope of Reporting Entity

The combined financial statements include information only for those component units and financial activities of State government currently included in the State's centralized, computer-based accounting system, known as STARS (Statewide Accounting and Reporting System). The following State-related organizations and activities (which may or may not be includable in the State reporting entity) are not included in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System, and are not included in these financial statements:

1. South Carolina Ports Authority.
2. South Carolina Public Service Authority.
3. South Carolina Railway Commission.
4. The ETV Endowment and certain other foundations related to State agencies.
5. The State Health Insurance Reserve Fund.
6. Certain foundations associated with State-supported colleges/universities.
7. South Carolina Research Authority.
8. State Technical Education Centers.
9. Community centers of some State agencies.
10. Lending activities of the South Carolina Housing Authority, South Carolina Jobs — Economic Development Authority South Carolina Family Farm Development Authority and South Carolina Education Assistance Authority.
11. Certain Cash and Investments, and the related balances of Fund Equity/Retained Earnings (see note 1f).
12. South Carolina Deferred Compensation Plan.

c. Fund Accounting

In order to ensure the observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the State, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Under fund accounting, resources are accounted for in various individual funds segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or of attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Each individual fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. In the combined financial statements, however, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into generic fund types grouped into categories as required by National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1. A brief description of these combined fund types as used in South Carolina and the categories into which they are grouped follows.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the State are financed. The measurement focus of the governmental funds is upon determination of and changes in financial position (i.e., sources, uses, and balances of financial resources rather than net income determination). Governmental fund types used by the State are:

The General Fund — This is the general operating fund of the State. It is used to account for financial resources used for those services traditionally provided by State Government which are not accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds — This fund type is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. This fund type includes, for example, resources that are both collected by and expended by a particular component unit of State government. Most federal grants are also accounted for in this fund type.

Capital Projects Funds — This fund type accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. Some expenditures related to the acquisition or construction of such facilities, however, are

made directly by the General Fund. Proceeds from bond anticipation notes are recorded in the Capital Projects Funds as an "Other Financing Source" when sold and as a debt service expenditure when retired.

Debt Service Funds — This fund type is used to account for the accumulation of resources for both general and fund long-term debt principal and interest in cases where a sinking fund is required by law. Expenditures for long-term debt principal and interest are recorded either in the Debt Service Funds or in the General Fund as described below.

In accordance with Section 115 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act, principal and interest expenditures for all general obligation bonds are recorded in the General Fund. Resources designated to pay principal and interest on general obligation Highway Bonds and State Institution Bonds are accumulated in the Debt Service Funds and in the Special Revenue Funds, and are then transferred to the General Fund as needed to reimburse the General Fund for the related principal and interest expenditures. These transfers are recorded as revenues in the General Fund and expenditures in the paying fund (see also Note 1q, Operating Transfers).

Principal and interest expenditures for all revenue bonds are recorded in the Debt Service Funds.

Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary funds are used to account for the State's ongoing activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. According to generally accepted accounting principles, the measurement focus of the proprietary funds should be upon determination of net income. For example, fixed assets and inventories should be capitalized initially and expensed when used. At this time, however, South Carolina accounts for proprietary funds using the same measurement focus as is used for the governmental funds. For example, purchases of fixed assets and inventories are recorded as expenses, and proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as financing sources. The proprietary fund types used by the State are:

Enterprise Funds — This fund type is used to account for activities of the State that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises if it is the intent of the State that the costs of providing the associated goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered through user charges. See Note 12 for more detailed information.

Internal Service Funds — This fund type is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one component unit of State government to other component units of State government or to other governments on a cost-reimbursement basis. Examples include certain operations of various divisions of the State Budget and Control Board.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held by the State in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. According to generally accepted accounting principles, each trust fund should be classified for accounting measurement purposes as either a governmental fund or a proprietary fund. Specifically, expendable trust funds should be accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds whereas nonexpendable trust funds and pension trust funds should be accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds. Agency funds, however, are purely custodial and thus should not involve measurement of results of operations.

Trust and Agency Funds — Expendable trust funds, nonexpendable trust funds, pension trust funds, and agency funds are not separately classified in the State's accounting system at this time. All of these funds are accounted for as if they were agency funds. For this reason, this fund type appears only on the Combined Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity Arising from Cash Transactions, and no equity balances, revenues, or expenditures are shown.

Account Groups:

Generally accepted accounting principles require that two account groups be used to establish accounting control and accountability for a government's general fixed assets and the unmatured principal of its general long-term debt. The data needed to present a General Fixed Asset Account Group and required disclosures detailing the changes in general fixed assets is not available.

Beginning this year, we are presenting a General Long-Term Debt Account Group on the Combined Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity arising from cash transactions. This account group, however, includes only general obligation bonds and notes payable. Accrued annual leave payable, capital leases payable, and other required disclosures have been omitted for the reasons explained in Note 1r, Compensated Employee Absences, and Note 1j, Fixed Assets, Depreciation, Leases, and Installment Purchases.

Higher Education Fund

The financial activities of the State-supported higher education institutions and the affiliated university hospital are accounted for in the Higher Education Fund. The financial statements of this fund have been prepared in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' "Industry Audit Guide — Audits of Colleges and Universities" and, accordingly, are presented separately.

d. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements for the State of South Carolina have been prepared on the cash basis with certain exceptions. Consequently, certain revenue and the related assets are recognized when received rather than when earned, and certain expenditures/expenses (including interest on long-term debt, prepaid expenditures, inventories, and accumulated unpaid employee benefits) are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. Accordingly, *the accompanying financial statements are not intended to present financial position and results of operation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.* Specifically, the financial statements have been prepared on the cash basis with the following exceptions:

1. Revenues collected in advance have been recorded as liabilities rather than as revenues. See also Note 1m, Deferred Revenue.
2. The books of account were held open for one month after the close of the fiscal year. Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month and Refunds Payable shown in the financial statements are the assets and liabilities associated with net increases/decreases in the old year's revenues recorded during this period. Materially all of the transactions comprising these net increases and decreases were interfund transactions or refunds of revenues collected during the fiscal year.
3. The Appropriation Act permits expenditures incurred before July 1 and paid within one month after the end of a fiscal year to be charged against such fiscal year. Accounts Payable shown in the financial statements is the liability associated with these expenditures.

Data needed to convert the cash basis revenues, expenditures/expenses, and other operating sources (uses) to conform with generally accepted accounting principles is not available and these adjustments have not been made.

The financial activities of the higher education institutions are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.

e. Budgetary Policies

The State of South Carolina prepares annual budgets for the following budgetary funds:

General Fund — This budgetary fund is the general operating fund of the State. Its revenues are principally general taxes, and its expenditures are those incurred to provide the services traditionally provided by the State.

Federal Fund — This is the budgetary fund in which substantially all grants from the Federal government are recorded. Federal Fund cash is deposited in the State's general deposit account (see Note 1f).

Earmarked Fund — This budgetary fund accounts for non-Federal resources not required to be accounted for in the General Fund. Earmarked Fund cash is deposited in the State's general deposit account (see Note 1f). Examples of such funds include most capital projects funds and most resources that are both collected by, and expended by, a particular component unit of State government.

Restricted Fund — This budgetary fund accounts for non-Federal resources not required to be accounted for in the General Fund. Restricted Fund cash is deposited in special deposit accounts (see Note 1f). Examples of such funds include debt service funds and donation funds maintained by certain component units of State government.

Annual budgets are prepared for all funds except Trust and Agency Funds.

Revenues are budgeted on a cash receipts basis. Appropriations for a particular fiscal year are intended to cover all expenditures incurred during the fiscal year and paid during or within one month after the end of that fiscal year. In accordance with Section 173 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act, appropriations unexpended on July 31, 1985 lapsed unless a specific proviso of the Appropriation Act authorized the carry forward of such appropriations to the next fiscal year. Authorized carry forward amounts are shown in the financial statements as a reserve of fund balance. Encumbrance accounting is not legally mandated, and encumbrances are not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System.

Budgetary control is generally required to be maintained at the level of major object class of expenditure within each program of each organizational unit. Controls have been incorporated into the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System to ensure that vouchers are processed only when both sufficient cash and sufficient appropriations exist to cover the expenditure. Component units of State government may request transfers of appropriations among major object classes and/or among programs within the same budgetary fund. The Budget and Control Board has the authority under section 135 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act to approve appropriation transfers.

Each year, an initial budget for all budgeted funds is contained in the Appropriation Act enacted by the General Assembly. Sections 128 and 137 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act authorize and direct the Budget and Control Board to reduce General Fund appropriations during the year if necessary to prevent a deficit. Likewise, estimated revenues of the General Fund are revised during the year if considered warranted.

In accordance with Chapter 2-65, South Carolina Code of Laws, budget revisions in the Federal, Earmarked, and Restricted Funds are made upon the approval of the Governor with the concurrence of the Joint Appropriations Review Committee upon review by the Budget and Control Board. In addition, as required in Chapter 2-47, Code of Laws, budgets for permanent improvement projects not specifically authorized by the General Assembly are approved by the

Budget and Control Board following review by the Joint Bond Review Committee.

See Notes 4, 5, and 10 for disclosure of specific budgetary data for the year ended June 30, 1985.

f. Cash and Investments

In accordance with Section 11-13-40, South Carolina Code of Laws, monies deposited with the State Treasurer are kept in a general deposit account if, in the opinion of the Budget and Control Board, they may properly be so consolidated. Earnings of the general deposit account are recorded as revenue of the State's General Fund. Funds that cannot properly be consolidated in the general deposit account are segregated in various special deposit accounts, each of which retains its own earnings.

Excess cash of the general deposit account and of the various special deposit accounts is invested by the State Treasurer. The investment transactions are not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System. Separate figures for cash and investments, therefore, are not shown here. Investments are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

Only the cash and investments of the general deposit account and the special deposit accounts are shown in these financial statements. Other material amounts of cash and investments and related earnings accounted for by the State Treasurer's Office but not recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and, therefore, not shown in these financial statements include:

1. All pension fund investments.
2. Cash and investments of certain agency trust accounts.
3. Cash held by the Highway Department and by component units of State government authorized by Section 59-101-185, South Carolina Code of Laws, to write their own checks (e.g., State colleges and universities).

Because of the factors described above, we are unable to present the detailed disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for non-current investments. (However, see Note 6 for pension investments.)

g. Revenue Recorded in Thirteenth Month

See Note 1d, Basis of Accounting. Substantially all of these transactions were interfund transactions.

h. Interfund Receivables — Due From Other Funds

Short-term interfund loans are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System as interfund receivables (Due From Other Funds) in the lending fund. These loans must be liquidated within one month after the end of the fiscal year.

Currently, the State does not record in its Statewide Accounting and Reporting System the receivables associated with long-term interfund loans, goods and services provided by one fund to another, or operating transfers. We are unable, therefore, to provide detailed disclosure relating to interfund receivables.

i. Inventories

Inventories are not recorded as assets in these financial statements. An expenditure or expense is recorded when inventory items are purchased. Although most component units of State government maintain inventory records, centralized statewide inventory records are not maintained.

j. Fixed Assets, Depreciation, Leases, and Installment Purchases

Fixed assets and related lease information are not presented in the financial statements. An expenditure or expense is recorded when cash is disbursed to purchase a fixed asset, to make an installment payment on a fixed asset, or to pay a construction invoice. Although component units of State government are required to maintain fixed asset and lease records, there are no centralized statewide records. Depreciation is not recorded in any of the funds.

Because of the factors discussed above, the detailed disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles relating to fixed assets, depreciation, lease obligations, and installment purchase obligations are not presented.

k. Accounts Payable

See Note 1d, Basis of Accounting.

l. Interfund Payables — Due To Other Funds

Short-term interfund loans are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System as interfund payables (Due To Other Funds) in the borrowing fund. These loans must be liquidated within one month after the end of the fiscal year.

Currently, the State does not record in a central location the payables associated with long-term interfund loans, goods and services provided by one fund to another, or operating transfers. We are unable, therefore, to provide de-

tailed disclosure relating to interfund payables as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

m. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenues are cash collections received before the revenue is earned according to generally accepted accounting principles. Not all deferred revenues are appropriately recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System.

See Note 9, Accounting and Reporting Changes, for the change in reporting Taxes Collected in Advance.

n. Reserve For Appropriations To Be Carried Forward

See Note 1e, Budgetary Policies.

o. General Fund Reserve

Section 11-11-310 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and Article III, Section 36 of the South Carolina Constitution establish a General Fund Reserve. The primary purpose of the Reserve is to prevent General Fund deficits. See Note 3 for further details.

p. Intergovernmental Revenues — Indirect Cost Recoveries

Receipts from other governments are first recorded as revenue in a fund other than the General Fund. In order to compensate the General Fund for the cost of administering intergovernmental funds, indirect cost payments are remitted to the General Fund. Currently, indirect cost payments are recorded as increases in General Fund revenue and as decreases in revenue for the paying fund. According to generally accepted accounting principles relating to quasi-external interfund transactions, this treatment results in understatement of both revenue and expenditure in the paying fund.

q. Operating Transfers

Information needed to report operating transfers in and out for each fund type as required by generally accepted accounting principles is not available. Operating transfers, therefore, are not shown in these financial statements. Some transactions that would be classified under generally accepted accounting principles as operating transfers are currently recorded as revenues of the receiving fund and expenditures of the paying fund. Other such transactions are recorded as revenues of the receiving fund and negative revenues of the paying fund.

r. Compensated Employee Absences

Full-time permanent State employees earn a minimum of 15 days per year of both vacation leave and sick leave. For the first ten years of service, 15 days of vacation and sick leave are earned annually. After ten years of service an additional 1.25 days per year of vacation leave are earned for each year of service over ten years, until the maximum of 30 days per year is earned. Before the 1983 calendar year, employees were entitled to carry forward a maximum of 90 days of sick leave and 45 days of vacation leave from one calendar year to the next. Beginning in the 1983 calendar year, the maximum amount of sick leave that could be carried forward to the next calendar year was increased to 180 days. Upon termination of employment, accumulated vacation leave is paid to the employee at the rate of pay in effect at the date of termination. Rights to the accumulated sick leave, however, do not vest and are forfeited upon termination.

Although component units of State government are required to maintain records of leave balances for their employees, centralized statewide leave records are not maintained. These statements, therefore, do not show accruals for accumulated leave balances as required by generally accepted accounting principles, except in the Higher Education Fund.

s. Self Insurance

The State's Fiduciary Funds include several self-insurance funds. Specifically, the State itself (rather than an insurance carrier) assumes substantially all risks associated with:

1. Claims of State employees for unemployment compensation benefits. See, for example, Section 41-31-620, South Carolina Code of Laws, and Section 14 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act.
2. Claims of covered employees for workers' compensation benefits. See, for example, Section 41, Chapter 7, South Carolina Code of Laws, and Section 14 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act.
3. Claims of covered public employees for health insurance and group life insurance benefits. (Claims administration services, however, are provided by insurance carriers.) See Section 14 of the 1984-85 Appropriation Act.

In addition, the State maintains an Insurance Reserve Fund to provide:

1. Property insurance on public buildings, including schools, and the contents thereof.
2. General tort liability insurance covering the State and its political subdivisions.
3. Medical malpractice insurance for State and other covered hospitals.
4. Insurance on State-owned motor vehicles, school buses, and aircraft.

See Sections 1-11-140 and R-19-415 and Chapter 10-7, South Carolina Code of Laws. The Insurance Reserve Fund is authorized by law to reinsure such portion of the liability as is commensurate with principles of safe underwriting. At June 30, 1985, the risk was apportioned between the State and reinsurance as follows:

Type of Insurance	Retained by State	Reinsured
School Property	First $300,000	Remainder
All Other Property	First $175,000	Remainder
General Tort	-0-	100%
Medical Professional Liability — Physicians	First $250,000	Remainder
Medical Professional Liability — Institutions	100% to Legal Limits	-0-
Motor Vehicles	-0-	100%
School Buses	-0-	100%
Aircraft	-0-	100%

The above limits of liability are expected to change during fiscal year 1985-86.

NOTE 2:
Higher Education Financial Information

The financial information presented for the State's colleges and universities is based upon information provided by these institutions. Excluded from the Higher Education statements is one state supported institution, as such, the governmental appropriation revenue total on Exhibit J for current unrestricted funds does not include a $17,604,750 transfer of general fund appropriations. Some year-end adjustments are not reflected in the information presented herein, and the materiality of these amounts is not known.

The State Treasurer, as Trustee, makes payments of principal and interest on debt obligations of the colleges and universities. These payments are recorded in the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System and are included in the General Fund and the Debt Service Fund. These payments are also included in the Higher Education Fund. The magnitude of this double reporting is not known.

The operations of the State's Technical Education Centers are not fully included in this report for fiscal year 1984-85. Also see Note 9, Accounting and Reporting Changes.

NOTE 3:
General Fund Reserve

Article III, Section 36, of the South Carolina constitution establishes requirements relating to the General Fund Reserve, a reserve primarily designed to prevent general fund deficits. The Reserve is fully funded whenever it is equal to five percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year. Whenever funds are withdrawn from the Reserve, they must be replaced within three years. Specifically, the Constitution requires that at least one percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year be restored to the Reserve the first year following a withdrawal, and at least two percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year be restored to the Reserve for each of the next two succeeding fiscal years following the withdrawal. An attorney general's opinion dated September 15, 1983, states that Section 11-11-310, Code of Laws, requires even more than the aforementioned constitutional provisions. Specifically, the Attorney General stated: "This provision makes it clear that until the five percent amount is reached, all surpluses must go to the Reserve fund." A constitutional amendment was passed November 4, 1984 changing the funding requirement from five to four percent of the General Fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year. Provisions of the amendment also allow the percentage rate to be reduced to three or increased to five percent by a special vote of the General Assembly. As such, the full funding amount under the three, four or five percent requirement for fiscal year 1985-86 is as follows:

3% — $ 71,801,166
4% — $ 95,734,888
5% — $119,668,610

The following schedule shows data relating to the Reserve fund for recent years.

Fiscal Year	Start-of-Year Balance	Deposits (Withdrawals)	End-of-Year Balance	Full Funding Amount		Actual End-Of-Year % Funded (2)
1980-81	$79,904,882	($3,406,226)	$76,498,656	$79,904,882	(1)	96%
1981-82	76,498,656	(55,369,241)	21,129,415	85,460,871	(1)	25%
1982-83	21,129,415	18,882,104	40,011,519	90,208,452	(1)	44%
1983-84	40,011,519	58,484,984	98,496,503	98,496,503	(1)	100%
1984-85	98,496,503	(9,368,099)	89,128,404	89,128,404	(3)	100%

(1) Equal to 5% of the General Fund revenues (including residual equity transfers in) for the latest completed fiscal year.
(2) Equal to (End-of-Year Balance/Full Funding Amount) × 100.
(3) Equal to 4% of the General Fund revenues (including residual equity transfers in) for the latest completed fiscal year.

NOTE 4:
General Fund Appropriations

The following schedule reconciles the General Fund appropriations per the 1984-85 Appropriation Act to adjusted appropriations for 1984-85.

Per 1983-84 Appropriation Act		$2,349,764,086
Open-Ended Appropriations		
Aid to Subdivisions	$11,866,695	
Adjutant General (National Guard)	15,899	
Employee Benefits	2,350,944	
Total Open-Ended Appropriations		14,233,538
Supplemental Appropriations		66,571,947
Additional Appropriations for Dept. of Corrections		16,000,000
Total Annual Appropriations, 1984-85		2,446,569,571
Appropriations Brought Forward from 1983-84		54,814,509
Adjusted Appropriations		$2,501,384,080

The adjusted appropriations were accounted for as follows:

General Fund Expenditures and Higher Education Transfer	$2,397,054,372
Appropriations Carried Forward into 1985-86	72,436,070
Lapsed Appropriations	31,893,638
Adjusted Appropriations	$2,501,384,080

NOTE 5:
Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Unfavorable variance in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance — Budget and Actual for the Restricted Fund is due to excess of debt service expenditures over amounts appropriated for debt service under Executive and Administrative. Authorization for certain debt service expenditures is derived from the language of bond indentures rather than through the formal appropriation process.

NOTE 6:
Retirement Plans

As of June 30, 1985, the State maintained four jointly contributory defined-benefit retirement systems. Except where otherwise stated, information given in this note pertains only to retirement benefits; that is, pre-retirement death (group life) benefits and accidental death benefits are excluded. These systems and their funding policies are as follows:

1. The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a multiple-employer system, was established on July 1, 1945, for the benefit of teachers and employees of the State and its political subdivisions. Section 9-1-1020, South Carolina Code of Laws, requires the following employee contribution rates as percentages of gross compensation:

	Compensation	
	Up to $4,800	Over $4,800
Class I members	3%	5%
Class II members	4%	6%

All State employees are Class II members. Sections 9-1-1050 through 9-1-1090, Code of Laws, require that employer contributions consist of a normal contribution to cover the liability on account of service currently rendered and an accrued liability contribution on account of liabilities for past service not covered by present assets. These sections also require that employer contributions be fixed on the basis of the system's liabilities as shown by actuarial valuation.

2. The South Carolina Police Officers' Retirement System (PORS), a multiple-employer system, was established on July 1, 1962, for the benefit of police officers and fire fighters employed by the State or its political subdivisions. Section 9-11-210, Code of Laws, requires the following employee contributions:

Class I members: $16/month
Class II members: 5% of compensation

Substantially all State employees are Class II members. Section 9-11-220, Code of Laws, states that employer contribution rates are to be determined on the basis of annual actuarial valuations.

3. The Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS), a single-employer system, was established on January 1, 1966, for the benefit of members of the General Assembly. Section 9-9-120, Code of Laws, establishes the employee contribution rate at 10% of earnable compensation, and Section 9-9-130 states that the employer contribution is to be based on periodic actuarial valuations.
4. The Retirement System for Judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS), a single-employer system, was established on July 1, 1979, for the benefit of the judges of the State's Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, circuit courts, family courts, and the State's circuit solicitors. Section 9-8-130, Code of Laws, establishes the employee contribution rate at 7% of compensation. Section 9-8-140 states that employer contribitions are to be based on periodic actuarial valuations.

As indicated above, employer contributions for all four systems are determined by periodic actuarial valuations prepared by a consulting actuary. The State's actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 1985, were made at the rates or in the amounts recommended by the applicable actuarial valuations. The recommended rates/amounts for the year ended June 30, 1985, were as follows:

SCRS Class II State employee members: 7.0% of earnable compensation (recommended in the June 30, 1984, valuation);
SCRS Class II non-State employee members: 6.15% of earnable compensation (recommended in the June 30, 1984, valuation)
PORS Class I members: 7.8% of earnable compensation (recommended in the June 30, 1984, valuation);
PORS Class II members: 10.3% of earnable compensation (recommended in the June 30, 1984, valuation);
GARS: $934,290 including group life benefit contribution (recommended in the June 30, 1983, valuation);
JSRS: 38.64% of earnable compensation including group life benefit contribution (recommended in the June 30, 1983, valuation).

According to the Statewide Accounting and Reporting System's records, actual employer contributions of $69,226,212 were made to the pension plans during the year ended June 30, 1985, distributed as follows:

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
$58,623,351	$7,107,121	$934,290	$2,561,450

The amounts shown for GARS and JSRS include group life contributions. The amounts of pension contributions included as expenditures in the Combined Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenditures Paid, and Changes in Fund Balances — All Governmental Fund Types and in the Combined Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenditures Paid, and Changes in Retained Earnings/Fund Balances — All Proprietary Fund Types are:

Fund	Amount
General	$35,806,539
Special Revenue	19,794,756
Enterprise	182,316
Internal Service	354,734
Higher Education	13,087,867
Employer pension contribution [$69,226,212 (total amount determined for the year by an acceptable actuarial cost method) less $0 recorded as long-term obligations]	$69,226,212

The following information was provided by the actuary in the June 30, 1984, valuations for inclusion in the State's financial statements in conformity with authoritative accounting pronouncements:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Actuarial present value of accrued benefits				
Vested benefits				
Participants currently receiving payments	$ 858,811,789	$ 80,843,404	$ 6,549,020	$16,790,632
Other participants	675,368,639	60,222,675	6,558,128	3,863,444
Total vested benefits	$1,534,180,428	$141,066,079	$13,107,148	$20,654,076
Nonvested benefits	179,170,254	8,016,620	1,891,448	7,212,365
Total	$1,713,350,682	$149,082,699	$14,998,596	$27,866,441

The actuarial present value of vested and nonvested accrued benefits is based on an interest rate of 9.5%. This rate represents the estimated constant equivalent rate of return for the periods during which payment of these benefits will be deferred based on the interest rates in use as of the valuation date to calculate the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's annuity values for terminating plans covered by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

For purposes of the actuarial valuations prepared as of June 30, 1984, assets of the systems (excluding assets of the Group Life and Accidental Death Funds) were:

SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
$3,084,231,278	$247,185,088	$10,437,231	$9,230,447

Investments at June 30, 1985, at adjusted amortized cost, including investments of the Group Life and Accidental Death Funds, were as follows according to information supplied by the Retirement System:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Short-Term Investments:				
Repurchase Agreements	$ 76,315,000	$ 10,100,000	$ 435,000	$ 215,000
Treasury Bills	97,143,244	9,329,647	993,062	0
Discount Notes	10,167,540	0	0	0
U.S. Government Agencies and U.S. Government Insured:				
Treasury Notes	108,398,721	3,390,154	1,248,111	1,787,236
Treasury Bonds	816,049,322	73,170,262	2,297,025	2,234,525
Zero Coupon Treasury Bonds	259,863,343	19,169,740	69,044	1,562,543
U.S. Government Agencies	713,945,852	65,281,796	2,974,197	2,232,382
Insured Merchant Marine Bonds	321,634,519	25,686,775	703,820	1,000,000
State of South Carolina Institutions:	2,022,000	0	0	0
Corporate Bonds:				
Industrials	228,955,928	14,156,443	461,156	0
Utilities	528,954,911	51,048,628	1,406,319	3,122,806
Rails	405,505	0	0	0
Financial and Other	146,658,805	6,802,532	199,632	0
Unamortized Deferred Yield Adjustments:	270,015,038	15,766,763	937,574	35,971
Total Investments	$3,580,529,728	$293,902,740	$11,724,940	$12,190,463

Additional information about the plans excerpted from the June 30, 1984, actuarial valuations is as follows:

	SCRS	PORS	GARS	JSRS
Unfunded accrued liability	$241,369,533	$25,894,843	$9,424,691	$30,067,262
Accrued liability liquidation period	5 years	5 years	22 years	30 years
Valuation interest rate (compounded annually)	7%	7%	7%	7%

The actuarial cost method used for SCRS and PORS is the projected benefit method with level percentage entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. The method used for GARS and JSRS is the projected benefit method with entry age normal cost and open-end unfunded accrued liability. These cost methods are specifically recognized as acceptable by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Gains and losses in SCRS and PORS are reflected in the period remaining to liquidate the unfunded accrued liability. Gains and losses in GARS and JSRS are reflected in the unfunded accrued liability.

NOTE 7:
General Obligation Bonds and Notes

The information provided here pertains only to general obligation bonds and notes — that is, those backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. All information provided in this note is based on information supplied by the State Treasurer's Office.

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

General obligation bonds and notes outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 1985, were as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
School	3.50% to 9.10%	$ 31,650,000	$ 0
Highway	3.50% to 6.00%	31,500,000	0
State Institution	4.00% to 7.00%	31,620,000	0
Ports Authority	3.4%	125,000	0
Capital Improvements	3.50% to 11.00%	531,750,000	96,668,640
Total		$626,645,000	$ 96,668,640

The amount of State Institution Bonds and Notes outstanding as shown above ($31,620,000) does not include $7,272,000 in State Institution bonds in the hands of the public at June 30, 1985, but defeased by action of the State Budget and Control Board in 1984-1985 and before. In all cases where general obligation debt has been legally defeased, an irrevocable defeasance trust account has been established with the State Treasurer as trustee. Each defeasance trust account has been sufficiently funded so as to provide cash flows that approximately coincide, as to timing and amount, with the scheduled interest and principal payments on the debt that is being extinguished.

Before November 30, 1977, the State was permitted to pledge its full faith and credit for the payment of bonds only if specific revenue sources, ascertained to be sufficient to pay both the principal and interest on such bonds, were pledged for repayment. The following schedule shows principal amounts outstanding at June 30, 1985, the debt service for which is to be paid from specific pledged revenues:

Type of Bond	Type of Revenue Pledged	Principal Secured by Pledged Revenue
School	Retail Sales Tax	$ 13,750,000
Highway	State Gasoline Tax	31,500,000
State Institution	Tuition	7,925,000
Ports Authority	State Income Tax	125,000
Capital Improvement	State Income Tax	105,750,000
Total		$ 159,050,000

All other general obligation bonds and notes outstanding are secured by unspecified General Fund revenues.

As of June 30, 1985, debt service requirements for future years for general obligation bonds and notes were as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
1986	$ 70,375,000	$ 45,531,325	$ 115,906,325
1987	61,180,000	41,458,805	102,638,805
1988	59,560,000	37,777,735	97,337,735
1989	53,660,000	33,758,075	87,418,075
1990	52,670,000	29,883,160	82,553,160
1991-1995	207,325,000	97,512,219	304,837,219
1996-2000	114,875,000	24,496,719	139,371,719
2001-2005	7,000,000	280,000	7,280,000
Total	$ 626,645,000	$ 310,698,038	$ 937,343,038

Changes in general obligation bonds and notes outstanding for the year ended June 30, 1985, are summarized as follows:

Purpose	Outstanding June 30, 1984	Issued During 1984-85	Retired During 1984-85	Outstanding June 30, 1985
School	$ 42,950,000	$ 0	$ 11,300,000	$ 31,650,000
Highway	41,000,000	0	9,500,000	31,500,000
State Institution	36,470,000	8,750,000	13,600,000	31,620,000
Ports Authority	250,000	0	125,000	125,000
Capital Improvement	490,500,000	80,000,000	38,750,000	531,750,000
Total	$611,170,000	$ 88,750,000	$ 73,275,000	$626,645,000

The State's legal debt margin at June 30, 1985, was $118,500,000 for highway bonds and $28,380,000 for institution bonds. The legal debt service margin at June 30, 1985, for other general obligation debt, excluding tax and bond anticipation notes, was $21,852,663.

On October 1, 1985, the State issued $900,000 of one-year State Institution Bond Anticipation Notes at 5.9%.

NOTE 8:
Revenue Bonds and Notes

The information provided here pertains to bonds and notes not backed by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. All information provided in this note is based on materials supplied by the State Treasurer's Office except for information pertaining to the South Carolina Public Service Authority, which was obtained from the Authority's 1985 Annual Report.

Revenue bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 1985, were as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Outstanding
Student and Faculty Housing Bonds	3.0% to 11.0%	$ 54,466,000
Stadium Improvement Bonds and Notes	5.25 to 8.8%	18,145,000
Library Bonds	3.0% to 6.0%	635,000
Plant Improvement Bonds	3.0% to 10.0%	6,978,000
Student Facilities Bonds	5.5% to 7.0%	3,025,000
Facilities Improvement Bonds	5.0% to 9.25%	4,300,000
State Ports Authority Bonds	3.5% to 10.527%	11,970,000
Parking Facilities Bonds	7.04%	700,000
Medical University Hospital Facilities Bonds	9.375%	27,000,000
Education Assistance Authority Bonds	5.75% to 12.0%	95,940,000
State Housing Authority Bonds	5.25% to 13.25%	598,480,000
Educational Facilities Bonds	8.0% to 8.5%	835,000
Patriots Point Development Authority Bonds	8.0% to 10.0%	48,500
Forestry Commission Notes	8.6%	900,000
Public Service Authority Priority Obligations	2.7% to 5.0%	64,175,000
Public Service Authority Electric System Expansion Revenue Bonds	4.3% to 12.6%	1,720,575,000
Public Service Authority Electric Revenue Bonds	6.0% to 8.7%	135,000,000
Total		$ 2,743,172,500

At June 30, 1985, there was no revenue debt authorized but unissued, and no assets had been pledged as collateral for any of this debt. The amounts outstanding as shown above do not include:

1. $4,475,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds refunded and defeased with proceeds from refunding issues as of December 23, 1982.
2. $312,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds refunded and defeased with temporary funding as of August 23, 1982.
3. $1,545,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds defeased with housing revenues as of August 25, 1983.
4. $2,500,000 of Plant Improvement Bonds defeased with special student fees as of September 1, 1982.
5. $10,050,000 of Stadium Improvement Bonds refunded and defeased with the proceeds of a refunding bond issue as of June 21, 1985.

The State Treasurer is trustee of the defeasance trust fund associated with the $1,545,000 of Student and Faculty Housing Bonds. The defeasance trust funds associated with all other defeased revenue debt are administered by independent trustees. In all cases, the defeasance trust funds are irrevocable trusts funded with monetary assets sufficient to provide cash flows that approximately coincide, as to timing and amount, with the scheduled interest and principal payments on the debt that is being extinguished.

The Public Service Authority refunds and defeases debt primarily as a means of reducing debt service, thereby postponing or reducing future electric rate adjustments. Although advance refundings have resulted in an original book loss of $135,018,000 (unamortized loss of $127,593,000), debt service reductions will total $425,847,000 over the refunding period. Refunded bonds of the Authority are retired as they mature, or at the earliest callable date, from the proceeds of government obligations held by the Refunding Trustee. At June 30, 1985, $681,465,000 of Public Service Authority refunded debt was outstanding.

NOTES TO COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

The agencies and institutions receiving the proceeds of bonds and notes have pledged revenues for repayment as summarized below:

Type of Bond or Note	Type(s) of Revenue Pledged
Student and Faculty Housing Bonds	Housing Revenue, Federal Loan Subsidies
Stadium Improvement Bonds and Notes	Student Fees, Admission Fees
Library Bonds	Library Fees
Plant Improvement Bonds	Plant Improvement Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
Student Facilities Bonds	Special Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
Facilities Improvement Bonds	Student Fees, Federal Loan Subsidies
State Ports Authority Bonds	Port Revenue, Net Revenue
Parking Facilities Bonds	Parking Fees
Medical University Hospital Facilities Bonds	Hospital Revenue
Education Assistance Authority Bonds	Loan Repayments, U.S. Commissioner of Education
State Housing Authority Bonds	State Housing Authority Revenue
Educational Facilities Bonds	Rental Fees
Patriots Point Development Authority Bonds and Notes	Rental Fees
Forestry Commission Notes	Sale of Timber
Public Service Authority Bonds and Notes	Public Service Authority Revenues

As of June 30, 1985, debt service requirements for future years for revenue bonds and notes were as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
1986	$ 35,027,500	$ 219,657,765	$ 254,685,265
1987	62,760,000	216,063,096	278,823,096
1988	56,382,000	212,159,408	268,541,408
1989	86,339,000	207,319,728	293,658,728
1990	49,631,000	202,657,548	252,288,548
1991-1995	300,196,000	959,408,872	1,259,604,872
1996-2000	271,730,000	842,418,128	1,114,148,128
2001-2005	325,943,000	729,600,049	1,055,543,049
2006-2010	355,935,000	583,658,935	939,593,935
2011-2015	443,055,000	434,367,987	877,422,987
2016-2020	415,909,000	262,768,151	678,677,151
2021-2025	337,725,000	70,648,256	408,373,256
2026-2030	2,540,000	281,606	2,821,606
Total	$2,743,172,500	$4,941,009,529	$7,684,182,029

Changes in revenue bonds and notes outstanding for the year ended June 30, 1985, are summarized as follows:

Outstanding at June 30, 1984 as previously reported	$ 695,736,500
Public Service Authority bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 1984, but not previously reported	1,923,958,000
Issued During 1984-85	655,210,000
Retired During 1984-85	531,732,000
Outstanding at June 30, 1985	2,743,172,500

Since July 1, 1985, the following revenue bonds (excluding those of the South Carolina Public Service Authority) have been issued:

Issued	Purpose	Interest	Maturity	Principal
07/01/85	State Housing Authority	8.0%-9.375%	07/01/2016	$155,000,000
07/15/85	State Housing Authority	9.0%	07/01/2007	11,130,000
07/15/85	State Housing Authority	9.0%	07/01/2007	9,415,000
08/01/85	Educational Facilities	8.5%	09/01/1990	1,800,000
08/01/85	Parking Facilities	5.5%	10/01/1986	700,000
08/15/85	Medical University Hospital Facilities	5.75%-9.0%	07/01/2005	67,225,000
08/30/85	College of Charleston Special Funding	6.84%	08/01/1989	4,250,000
	Total			$249,520,000

NOTE 9:
Accounting and Reporting Changes

In the 1983-84 Annual Report, expenditures in the Budget and Actual statements were aggregated by character and by function within the current character. Beginning with the 1984-85 Annual Report however, expenditures are aggregated by subfunction for all Budget and Actual statements. This presentation is consistent with the format presented in yearly Appropriation Acts. Because budgetary basis data was unavailable for the activities of Higher Education, these activities have been excluded from the Budget and Actual statements. During 1984-85, one individual special revenue fund was reclassified as a trust and agency fund. As mentioned in Note 1, the financial statements show no equity balances for the Trust and Agency Fund type. In addition, there was a reclassification of Highway Funds from the budgeted Federal Fund to the budgeted Earmarked Fund. Federal funds received by the Department of Highways and Public Transportation are of a reimbursable nature. As such, the funds are more properly classified as Earmarked. The Higher Education fund adjustment is due to the exclusion of one State supported college and audit adjustments to fiscal year 1984 fund balances that were not known at the time of printing the 1984 annual report.

Equity balances as of June 30, 1984 have been restated for these changes as follows:

Fund	June 30, 1984 Equity Per 1983-84 Report	Fund Reclassification Highway Dept.	Other	June 30, 1984 Equity Per 1984-85 Report
General	$ 153,311,012	$	$	$ 153,311,012
Special Revenue	214,960,420		(64,720)	214,895,700
Capital Projects	51,151,304			51,151,304
Debt Service	64,414,201			64,414,201
Enterprise	1,283,021			1,283,021
Internal Service	4,231,367			4,231,367
Trust and Agency	0			0
Subtotal	489,351,325	0	(64,720)	489,286,605
Higher Education	1,048,352,249		(45,009,397)	1,003,342,852
Totals — Memorandum	$1,537,703,574	$ 0	($ 45,074,117)	$1,492,629,457
Budgetary Fund				
General	$ 153,311,012	$	$	$ 153,311,012
Earmarked	122,596,136	112,488,192	(64,720)	235,019,608
Restricted	90,553,005			90,553,005
Federal	122,891,172	(112,488,192)		10,402,980
Totals — Memorandum	$ 489,351,325	$ 0	($ 64,720)	$ 489,286,605

Prior to the fourth fiscal quarter of the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1985, refund amounts designated by a taxpayer to be applied to the following year's tax liability (instead of being refunded in cash) were recorded by the S.C. Tax Commission as prepaid income taxes and reported as deferred revenue under the caption "Taxes Collected in Advance." During the last quarter of the fiscal year these amounts were reclassified as revenues. This reclassification increased General Fund revenues by $11,428,061 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1985.

NOTE 10:
Reconciliation of Budgetary and Financial Statement Fund Equities

As described in Note 1, the State's budgetary fund structure differs from that required by generally accepted accounting principles for presentation of the government's financial position and the results of its operations. A summarization of the effect of these fund structure differences on fund equities as of June 30, 1985, is presented below.

As stated in Note 9, activities associated with the Higher Education Fund have been excluded from the Combined Statements

of Revenue Collected, Expenditures Paid and Changes in Fund Balance — Budget and Actual. Accordingly, fund equity of the Higher Education Fund has been excluded from the schedule presented below.

Budgetary Funds / Financial Statement Funds	General / General	Earmarked / Special Revenue	Restricted	Federal	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Enterprise	Internal Service
Budgetary Fund Equities	$149,628,838	$282,422,587	$84,931,686	$23,428,136	$	$	$	$
Reclassification - of budgetary fund equities into financial statement fund structure		(51,595,063)	(84,931,686)	(23,428,136)	89,557,183	64,860,339	1,741,748	3,795,615
Financial statement fund equities	$149,628,838	$230,827,524	$ 0	$ 0	$89,557,183	$64,860,339	$1,741,748	$3,795,615

NOTE 11:
Negative Revenues

The negative "Other" revenue figures in Debt Service, Restricted and Federal Funds resulted from recording operating transfers as negative revenues. See also Note 1q, Operating Transfers. The negative "Savings and Loan Association Tax" revenue figure in the General Fund resulted from the recording of refunds associated with a recent court decision (Lexington County Savings and Loan vs S.C. Tax Commission) involving the tax consequences of valuing loss reserves for savings accounts.

NOTE 12:
Segment Information — Enterprise Funds

As explained in Note 1c, the State's Enterprise Funds are segregated from other funds but are accounted for as if they were governmental funds with respect to account structure, measurement focus, and basis of accounting. Specifically, operating revenues and expenses are not distinguished from non-operating revenues and expenses; also fixed assets, long-term liabilities, capital contributions, depreciation/amortization, and operating transfers are not recorded in these funds and are not reflected below. Consequently, we cannot provide most of the segment information required by NCGA Interpretation 2. For fiscal year 1984-85 college and university auxiliary enterprises are excluded from Enterprise Fund totals and are shown as a part of the Higher Education Fund. The following limited information is available for the major types of non-homogenous Enterprise funds.

	Farmer's Market	Prison Industries	Educational Television	Patriots Point Development Authority	Other	Totals
Revenues (Non-GAAP)	$750,095	$9,735,745	$1,166,293	$1,644,515	$2,388,196	$15,684,844
Expenditures (Non-GAAP)	844,117	9,442,813	1,149,230	1,435,711	2,309,886	15,181,757
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	($ 94,022)	$ 292,932	$ 17,063	$ 208,804	$ 78,310	$ 503,087
Equity June 30, 1985	$163,400	$ 620,082	$ 17,145	$ 243,731	$ 697,390	$ 1,741,748

NOTE 13:
Negative Unreserved Fund Balance for the General Fund

On August 8, 1985, the Budget and Control Board voted to fund the $11,935,636 shortfall by reducing Part III "Supplemental Appropriations" of the 1985-86 Appropriation Act that was carried forward into fiscal year 1985-86 and delaying the filling of new hires for several pay periods.

STATISTICAL SECTION

PICTURE OF 1676 MAP

(Credit The South Caroliniana Library, Kendall Collection, one of the earliest English Maps with name CAROLINA)

Narrative by John Martin, S.C. Confederate Relic Room

In 1663 Charles II, King of England, granted territory (which had been called Carolina in honor of King Charles I) to the eight Lord Proprietors. The Proprietors' names are familiar ones to most Carolinians today. They were Edward Hyde (Earl of Clarendon), George Monck (Duke of Albermarle), William Craven (Earl of Craven), John Berkeley (Baron Berkeley of Stratton), Anthony Ashley Cooper (Baron Ashley of Wimbourne St. Giles), Sir George Cateret, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton.

State of South Carolina

SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATION ACTIVITY
GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

Category	APPROPRIATIONS			APPLICATION OF APPROPRIATIONS		
	Original Appropriations	Adjustments	Adjusted Appropriations	Expenditures	Carried Forward Appropriations	Lapsed Appropriations
CURRENT:						
Personal Services	$ 582,840,928	$ (5,671,275)	$ 577,169,653	$ 564,611,776	$ 2,083,976	$ 10,473,901
Contractual Services	57,961,598	3,425,162	61,386,760	57,163,900	3,019,555	1,203,305
Supplies and Material	38,365,132	1,832,692	40,197,824	39,256,385	392,631	548,808
Fixed Charges & Contributions	24,003,815	779,002	24,782,817	23,202,621	1,360,116	220,080
Travel	13,385,244	687,774	14,073,018	12,841,644	616,371	615,003
Equipment	19,873,863	63,829,635	83,703,498	61,499,394	21,795,749	408,355
Case Services	125,569,563	(2,060,070)	123,509,493	116,597,903	1,694,588	5,217,002
Special Items	15,740,747	35,506,546	51,247,293	16,981,939	33,515,862	749,492
Miscellaneous	38,990,683	(474,475)	38,516,208	38,210,885	7,425	297,898
Total Current	916,731,573	97,854,991	1,014,586,564	930,366,447	64,486,273	19,733,844
CAPITAL OUTLAY	0	22,528,482	22,528,482	16,845,482	5,683,000	0
DEBT SERVICE	108,885,619	215,297	109,100,916	104,084,617	5,635	5,010,664
INTERGOVERNMENTAL	973,816,804	13,473,766	987,290,570	977,890,538	2,261,162	7,138,870
Transfer to Higher Education Fund	350,330,090	17,547,457	367,877,547	367,867,287	0	10,260
Totals	$ 2,349,764,086	$ 151,619,993	$ 2,501,384,079	$ 2,397,054,371	$ 72,436,070	$ 31,893,638

State of South Carolina

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE
GENERAL FUND — LAST FIVE YEARS

SOURCE	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Individual Income Tax	$ 571,000,750	$ 641,838,025	$ 718,862,771	$ 795,480,492	$ 850,813,835
Corporate Income Tax	148,508,219	127,609,517	124,132,398	154,483,469	192,150,950
Retail Sales Tax	616,081,467	646,544,231	691,576,653	798,897,692	828,271,406
Business License Tax	29,543,322	30,199,089	29,672,552	29,763,664	29,842,057
Gas and Motor Vehicle Tax	20,078,891	20,811,646	19,227,859	20,655,664	21,380,866
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	37,219,068	37,807,474	41,620,285	41,709,247	42,620,586
Beer and Wine Tax	51,432,850	53,766,585	59,773,002	57,126,321	59,361,860
Insurance Tax	43,890,961	48,294,779	53,355,859	57,198,210	64,555,934
Other Taxes	75,509,244	78,773,925	87,165,495	103,657,352	120,881,065
Licenses and Fees	10,414,084	15,678,944	19,903,715	19,950,055	18,795,200
Charges for Services	11,366,196	12,394,592	13,059,232	17,769,935	13,891,691
Fines and Forfeitures	1,822,936	1,834,863	1,850,204	2,308,685	2,800,388
Interest and Other Earnings	45,868,010	51,981,993	51,659,051	56,047,749	66,697,749
Federal Revenue	7,649,090	565,687	870,788	2,112,926	3,415,338
Indirect Cost Recoveries	10,207,613	10,709,554	9,233,648	10,636,156	14,542,180
Debt Service Principal Payments	480,026	466,501	912,293	350,711	393,437
Revenue Collected for Debt Service Payments		19,006,569	20,509,556	18,915,490	17,989,425
Other	28,144,697	5,885,073	26,544,679	41,146,277	44,968,231
Total	$1,709,217,424	$1,804,169,047	$1,969,930,040	$2,228,210,095	$ 2,393,372,198

State of South Carolina

EARMARKED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

REVENUES:	
Retail Sales Tax	$ 820,533,592
Alcoholic Liquors Tax	20,584,169
Beer and Wine Tax	180,391
Soft Drinks Tax	14,969,762
Cable Television Fees	576
Commercial Nuclear Waste Tax	4,855,892
Total Revenues Earmarked for Public Education	$ 861,124,382
EXPENDITURES:	
Department of Education	$ 876,588,395
State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education	73,650,613
Educational Television Commission	14,496,468
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	2,093,290
School for the Deaf and Blind	8,080,698
John De La Howe School	1,725,046
Debt Service — School Bond	13,292,510
Total Expenditures Earmarked for Public Education	$ 989,927,020
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES EARMARKED FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	$ 128,802,638

Section 1, Part 1 of the 1984-85 Appropriations Act and Section 23, Part II of the 1983-84 Appropriations Act requires that the General Fund revenues shown above be expended only to cover appropriations made for the support of the public education agencies listed above. These legal requirements are considered to be satisified if the amount of General Funds expended for the designated public education agencies exceeds the earmarked revenues.

State of South Carolina

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION

Last Five Years

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Legislative	$ 12,063,931	$ 13,535,829	$ 13,927,811	$ 14,625,272	$ 20,074,796
Judicial	13,033,736	14,014,907	14,761,292	16,837,533	18,866,458
Executive & Administrative	66,829,498	70,492,497	75,669,243	88,074,403	101,544,566
Educational	999,993,130	1,061,897,933	1,111,093,037	1,212,510,527	1,350,247,935
Health	177,080,832	183,513,341	190,409,484	205,721,062	304,941,616
Social Rehabilitation Services (1)	142,724,293	144,777,345	132,001,763	137,980,086	76,433,357
Correctional	66,565,256	73,859,769	81,725,943	97,056,193	126,448,150
Conservation, Natural Resources & Development	60,072,493	62,026,535	63,536,994	71,063,991	84,437,592
Regulatory	33,836,660	35,000,410	36,837,517	39,236,609	44,086,145
Transportation	2,215,093	1,951,007	2,341,252	2,553,154	3,261,965
Debt Service	81,360,116	89,721,705	105,091,117	101,435,569	103,607,985
Miscellaneous (2)	1,325,371	1,029,298	644,227	1,117,026	767,434
Aid to Subdivisions	107,065,749	107,526,154	108,297,996	123,254,890	162,336,372
Capital Outlay & Nonrecurring	473,508	30,846	—	—	—
Total	$ 1,764,639,666	$ 1,859,377,576	$ 1,936,337,676	$ 2,111,466,315	$ 2,397,054,371

Notes:

1. Prior to fiscal year 1983, expenditures for the Vocational Rehabilitation agency were included in the "Social Rehabilitation Services" category. This agency has been reclassified and included in the "Educational" category with expenditures shown thereof.
2. Prior to fiscal year 1983 expenditures for numerous legislative study committees were included in "Miscellaneous." For fiscal years 1983 and 1984 these expenditures are included in the "Legislative" category.

State of South Carolina

COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

June 30, 1985

Section 57-11-240 of the South Carolina Code of Laws limits State highway bonds outstanding to $150 million. Likewise, Section 59-107-90 limits State institution bonds legally outstanding to $60 million. Furthermore, Section 11-11-430 states: "The issuance of general obligation bonds of the State must be limited so that the maximum annual debt service on all general obligation bonds of the State (excluding highway bonds, state institution bonds, tax anticipation notes, and bond anticipation notes) may not exceed five percent of the general revenues of the State for the fiscal year next preceding (excluding revenues which are authorized to be pledged for state highway bonds and state institution bonds)." Therefore:

State highway bond limitation	$ 150,000,000
Less: State highway bonds outstanding at June 30, 1985	31,500,000
Legal debt margin at June 30, 1985 — highway bonds	$ 118,500,000
State institution bond limitation	$ 60,000,000
Less: State institution bonds legally outstanding at June 30, 1985	31,620,000
Legal debt margin at June 30, 1985 — institution bonds	$ 28,380,000
1983-1984 General Fund revenues	$ 2,228,210,095
Less: 1983-1984 revenues pledged for highway and institution bonds	15,508,414
1983-1984 net General Fund revenues	2,212,701,681
5% of 1983-1984 net General Fund revenues	110,635,084
Less: 1984-1985 debt service expenditures for general obligation debt excluding highway and institution bonds, tax anticipation notes, and bond anticipation notes	88,782,421
Legal debt service margin at June 30, 1985 — general obligation debt excluding highway/institution bonds and tax/bond anticipation notes	$ 21,852,663

State of South Carolina

SELECTED STATE SHARED REVENUES WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1985

Education Finance Act

The Education Finance Act is designed to provide funding for public education in South Carolina on an equitable basis according to the number and type of students being served, with State funds being distributed in an inverse proportion to a local school district's property wealth.

School districts receive State funds based on a formula approved by the State Board of Education and the State Budget and Control Board. Basic unit costs are established annually by the General Assembly. Pupils are categorized into the following 14 pupil classifications, and payment is based on the school districts' 135-day Average Daily Membership Report.

Pupil Classification Weightings	*Weightings*
1. Kindergarten	1.30
2. Primary (grades 1 through 3)	1.24
3. Elementary (grades 4 through 8) — Base students	1.00
4. High School (grades 9 through 12)	1.25
Special Programs for Exceptional Students Weightings	
5. Handicapped a. Educable mentally handicapped b. Learning disabilities	1.74
6. Handicapped a. Trainable mentally handicapped b. Emotionally handicapped c. Orthopedically handicapped	2.04
7. Handicapped a. Visually handicapped b. Hearing handicapped	2.57
8. Speech handicapped	1.90
9. Homebound	2.10
Vocational Technical Program Weightings	
10. Pre-vocational	*1.20*
11. Vocational	*1.29*
Add-on Weights for Compensatory & Remediation Weightings	
12. Grades 1-6 Compensatory	0.39
13. Grades 2-6 Remediation	0.10
14. Grades 7-12 Remediation	0.12

The finance system contains a guaranteed funding level for each pupil in the schools. This minimum level is set to allow each district the opportunity to offer a "standard" educational program. A standard has been expressed on the Defined Minimum Program (DMP).

Alcoholic Liquors Tax

Alcoholic Liquors Tax is allocated as follows: sixty percent to the State; twenty percent among the counties; and twenty percent among the incorporated municipalities on a pro rata basis according to the latest United States Census.

Alcoholic Liquors Tax — Minibottle

Alcoholic Liquors Tax from the sale of containers of two ounces or less is allocated as follows: twenty-five percent of revenue derived from the twenty-five cents per container tax is distributed to the counties on a pro rata basis according to the latest United States Census. The remaining seventy-five percent of the revenue is distributed according to the provisions of 12-33-30 (distribution of Alcoholic Liquors Tax).

Beer and Wine Tax

Beer and Wine Tax is distributed as follows: seventy-nine percent to the state; six percent to the counties; and fifteen percent to the municipalities according to the latest United States Census.

Flood Control

These are Federal funds which are allocated to certain counties in South Carolina based on 75 percent of the receipts from leasing of certain lands for flood control and allied purposes.

Gasoline Tax

The amount distributed to each county equals one cent for every gallon of gasoline sold, proportioned by the motor vehicle license fees collected by a county except that amount shall be decreased by 15 percent of the excess over 2.17 percent which shall be proportioned back to the counties receiving less than 2.17 percent. No county shall receive less than $14,000 annually. One half of one percent of all gasoline taxes shall be transmitted to the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources for distribution to counties based upon watercraft registrations.

Income Tax

Seven and one quarter percent of State income taxes is distributed to counties according to the latest United States Census.

Insurance License Fees

Insurance License Fees are distributed as follows to location of risk: 75 percent to the county of which 33 and ⅓ percent retained by the county, 33 and ⅓ percent forwarded to city if the risk is located in the city, 33 and ⅓ percent forwarded to Fireman's Insurance Inspection Fund. 25 percent to General Fund.

Brokers Premium Tax

Foreign Insurance Company Fees shall be distributed based upon population according to the latest census of the counties.

National Forest Funds

These are Federal funds which are allocated to counties in South Carolina based upon their participation in several federally operated forest programs.

Veterans Affairs

Each county shall receive an effective amount equal to 106 percent of the amount allocated to it for the year 1984-85.

Voter Registration Expense

$5,000 to each County Treasurer distributed equally to members of county Boards of Registration. $400.00 for each member of county Election Commission. Managers and Clerks of State and County shall receive $25 per diem but managers shall not be paid for more than 2 days and clerks for not more than 3 days. $100 additional compensation per day may be paid to each member of Board of State Canvassers up to a total of 15 days.

SELECTED GENERAL FUND REVENUES SHARED WITH COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 1985

Counties	Education Finance Act	Alcoholic Liquors Tax	Alcoholic Liquors Tax Mini-Bottles	Bank Tax	Beer & Wine Tax	Flood Control	Gasoline Tax
Abbeville	$ 4,572,791	$ 48,975	$ 22,011	$ 68,512	$ 25,086	$	$ 133,503
Aiken	22,932,397	228,619	102,751	189,798	117,103		531,128
Allendale	2,533,253	23,156	10,407	12,024	11,861		74,560
Anderson	25,219,542	288,378	129,609	133,117	147,713	7,927	655,208
Bamberg	4,529,545	39,218	17,626	25,638	20,088		108,974
Barnwell	5,414,635	43,002	19,327	46,288	22,026		128,660
Beaufort	6,455,297	141,480	63,587	255,596	72,468		327,437
Berkeley	24,421,521	205,030	92,149	30,555	105,020		481,051
Calhoun	1,579,868	26,420	11,874	10,187	13,533		109,521
Charleston	36,982,663	599,501	269,440	327,634	307,075		1,052,189
Cherokee	9,755,671	88,707	39,868	40,855	45,437		250,704
Chester	7,612,737	65,253	29,327	12,446	33,424		185,868
Chesterfield	8,770,412	82,598	37,123	17,719	42,308		202,453
Clarendon	7,040,743	59,442	26,716	22,838	30,447		152,354
Colleton	6,702,702	68,780	30,913	19,402	35,230		208,939
Darlington	13,505,510	135,750	61,011	63,022	69,533		341,228
Dillon	8,902,371	67,280	30,238	9,883	34,462		159,031
Dorchester	14,584,516	127,188	57,164	39,744	65,148		345,729
Edgefield	4,119,195	37,941	17,052	29,237	19,434		118,589
Fairfield	2,951,125	44,806	20,138	20,796	22,951		134,266
Florence	24,266,366	238,443	107,166	148,090	122,135		524,801
Georgetown	9,537,696	91,903	41,305	43,044	47,074		259,031
Greenville	45,994,017	623,177	280,082	550,583	319,203		1,420,897
Greenwood	11,500,388	125,208	56,274	172,310	64,134		338,096
Hampton	4,608,151	39,306	17,666	20,108	20,133		129,820
Horry	16,497,747	219,517	98,660	210,642	112,441		552,821
Jasper	3,224,139	31,393	14,109	8,125	16,080		96,612
Kershaw	8,924,688	84,443	37,952	28,485	43,253		275,625
Lancaster	12,724,473	115,499	51,910	20,368	59,161		284,988
Laurens	10,223,174	113,012	50,792	46,477	57,887		284,301
Lee	4,234,081	40,968	18,413	7,289	20,985		108,367
Lexington	35,265,766	303,791	136,536	180,524	155,607		758,976
McCormick	1,970,419	16,879	7,586	8,295	8,646	228,542	69,973
Marion	8,748,817	73,976	33,248	40,203	37,892		165,440
Marlboro	7,850,216	68,469	30,773	16,674	35,071		144,351
Newberry	6,634,187	67,625	30,393	62,653	34,639		226,266
Oconee	9,480,936	105,214	47,288	66,112	53,893		299,670
Orangeburg	17,511,685	178,083	80,038	148,286	91,217		376,857
Pickens	13,772,961	171,623	77,134	101,381	87,908		407,232
Richland	36,074,793	583,831	262,398	771,134	299,049		1,014,050
Saluda	2,761,380	34,954	15,710	51,466	17,904		121,656
Spartanburg	38,666,934	436,919	196,369	242,687	223,798		1,028,131
Sumter	20,230,085	190,995	85,841	76,143	97,831		376,491
Union	6,631,239	66,584	29,926	29,423	34,106		162,192
Williamsburg	9,346,146	82,740	37,187	36,240	42,381		200,211
York	22,546,113	230,991	103,818	116,390	118,318		574,125
Totals	$607,813,091	$ 6,757,067	$ 3,036,905	$ 4,578,423	$ 3,461,093	$ 236,469	$ 15,902,372

SELECTED GENERAL FUND REVENUES SHARED WITH COUNTY GOVERNMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 1985

Income Tax	Insurance Tax	Brokers Premium Tax	National Forest Funds	Veterans' Affairs	Voters Registration Expense	Total	Counties
$ 499,834	$ 104,922	$ 21,366	$ 87,189	$ 9,427	$ 2,500	$ 5,596,116	Abbeville
2,343,611	489,779	75,322	23,005	13,442	7,500	27,054,455	Aiken
232,425	49,609	11,830		9,427	2,577	2,971,129	Allendale
2,806,291	617,804	85,784		14,784	9,300	30,115,457	Anderson
386,477	84,018	9,605		9,427	2,500	5,233,116	Bamberg
436,649	92,125	14,009		9,427	2,840	6,228,988	Barnwell
1,375,603	303,097	111,756		10,764	5,000	9,122,085	Beaufort
1,943,079	439,243	53,895	983,933	10,764	6,200	28,772,440	Berkeley
259,000	56,601	6,416		9,427	2,800	2,085,647	Calhoun
5,449,208	1,284,334	244,825	303,345	22,814	14,100	46,857,128	Charleston
905,691	190,040	29,060		10,764	5,000	11,361,797	Cherokee
622,943	139,794	15,535	46,009	10,764	5,325	8,779,425	Chester
835,651	176,954	18,655		10,764	5,000	10,199,637	Chesterfield
577,469	127,345	16,907		9,427	5,500	8,069,188	Clarendon
621,382	147,351	26,264		9,427	5,512	7,875,902	Colleton
1,348,681	290,822	37,245		12,105	5,000	15,869,907	Darlington
689,635	144,137	13,737		10,764	5,000	10,066,538	Dillon
1,264,139	272,481	41,792		9,427	6,000	16,813,328	Dorchester
399,964	81,282	10,176	116,310	9,427	2,800	4,961,407	Edgefield
472,558	95,990	12,262	45,352	9,427	2,850	3,832,521	Fairfield
2,364,155	510,827	82,507		13,442	7,500	28,385,432	Florence
878,478	196,887	44,478		10,764	5,000	11,155,660	Georgetown
6,204,529	1,335,058	262,831		22,814	14,100	57,027,291	Greenville
1,262,106	268,239	45,197	38,998	10,764	5,850	13,887,564	Greenwood
409,102	84,207	14,513		9,427	2,500	5,354,933	Hampton
2,186,188	470,280	162,916		13,442	8,807	20,533,461	Horry
320,146	67,255	10,594		9,427	2,796	3,800,676	Jasper
833,809	180,906	29,014		10,764	5,120	10,454,059	Kershaw
1,145,234	247,437	30,019		10,764	5,702	14,695,555	Lancaster
1,163,901	242,110	27,672	80,121	10,764	5,675	12,305,886	Laurens
414,747	87,768	10,920		9,427	2,500	4,955,465	Lee
2,876,389	650,824	98,873		12,105	7,500	40,446,891	Lexington
175,307	36,161	4,495	187,445	9,427	2,500	2,725,675	McCormick
761,266	158,483	24,674		10,764	5,434	10,060,197	Marion
708,216	146,685	14,312		9,427	5,447	9,029,641	Marlboro
698,153	144,875	20,653	211,630	9,427	5,000	8,145,501	Newberry
1,056,024	225,405	28,393	302,785	10,764	5,000	11,681,484	Oconee
1,731,419	381,513	52,799		13,442	6,658	20,571,997	Orangeburg
1,675,191	367,674	52,169		10,764	6,000	16,730,037	Pickens
5,771,096	1,250,764	201,760		21,474	14,100	46,264,449	Richland
367,999	74,884	8,001	15,512	9,427	2,500	3,481,393	Saluda
4,329,901	936,028	151,220		18,799	12,850	46,243,636	Spartanburg
1,918,886	409,177	53,797		13,442	5,000	23,457,688	Sumter
688,448	142,646	15,783	223,829	10,764	5,000	8,039,940	Union
844,069	177,258	20,815		10,764	5,000	10,802,811	Williamsburg
2,335,042	494,860	81,214		13,442	7,500	26,621,813	York
$ 66,590,091	$ 14,475,939	$ 2,406,060	$ 2,665,463	$538,030	$264,343	$728,725,346	

HOMESTEAD TAX EXEMPTION REIMBURSEMENTS DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Homeowners who are totally and permanently disabled or blind and those 65 years old or older are exempted from payment of property taxes levied on their homesteads by counties and municipalities.

These exemptions are allowed on certain amounts of the fair market value for both county and municipal taxes, as mandated by the Legislature.

It is the policy of the state to absorb the cost of this state mandated program, and, accordingly, county and municipal governments are reimbursed for these tax losses upon submission of proper documentation to the Comptroller General, who administers the Homestead Exemption Act.

In 1972, the exemption was five thousand dollars of the fair market value. For the years 1973 through 1977 the exemption was ten thousand dollars of the fair market value.

The 1978 *South Carolina Code of Laws* was amended to increase the exemption to the first twelve thousand dollars and extend the exemption to municipal property taxes. The exemption of twelve thousand dollars was in effect through the year 1979.

In 1980 the exemption was increased to fifteen thousand dollars. Tax years commencing after December 31, 1983, the first twenty thousand dollars of the fair market value of the dwelling place of persons is exempt.

HOMESTEAD TAX EXEMPTION REIMBURSEMENTS NUMBER OF HOMEOWNERS EXEMPTED

For the Period of 1972 Through 1984

Year	Number of Exemptions	Increase of Exemptions Over Prior Year
1972	46,526	
1973	61,920	15,394
1974	73,942	12,022
1975	83,804	9,862
1976	93,716	9,912
1977	101,152	7,436
1978	155,684	54,532
1979	167,671	11,987
1980	179,127	11,456
1981	191,093	11,966
1982	201,801	10,708
1983	217,597	15,796
1984	223,911	6,314

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION REIMBURSEMENTS TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
Tax Year 1984

	Counties		Municipalities		Totals	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Abbeville	1,474	$ 138,836.18	820	$ 45,947.63	2,294	$ 184,783.81
Aiken	5,874	572,134.74	2,235	157,645.04	8,109	729,779.78
Allendale	607	57,162.40	411	27,379.38	1,018	84,541.78
Anderson	8,380	703,904.77	3,554	233,934.59	11,934	937,839.36
Bamberg	999	75,122.33	542	21,801.93	1,541	96,924.26
Barnwell	1,019	104,936.00	646	25,678.84	1,665	130,614.84
Beaufort	2,835	220,997.07	1,830	43,644.50	4,665	264,641.57
Berkeley	2,238	193,247.74	850	40,635.64	3,088	233,883.38
Calhoun	723	66,941.42	230	10,446.00	953	77,387.42
Charleston	10,535	1,249,052.92	5,930	355,636.49	16,465	1,604,689.41
Cherokee	2,595	243,262.33	1,062	63,836.58	3,657	307,098.91
Chester	2,219	235,061.80	885	41,332.00	3,104	276,393.80
Chesterfield	2,220	146,516.00	832	46,208.94	3,052	192,724.94
Clarendon	1,323	141,652.05	424	20,473.21	1,747	162,125.26
Colleton	1,919	153,204.27	579	25,608.90	2,498	178,813.17
Darlington	2,874	236,676.20	1,230	72,626.48	4,104	309,302.68
Dillon	1,298	104,766.39	624	36,802.14	1,922	141,568.53
Dorchester	2,071	166,445.61	611	26,493.00	2,682	192,938.61
Edgefield	871	70,548.45	363	18,477.54	1,234	89,025.99
Fairfield	1,226	136,038.49	217	7,258.19	1,443	143,296.68
Florence	5,019	363,917.04	2,459	141,422.41	7,478	505,339.45
Georgetown	2,089	194,488.06	870	50,793.92	2,959	245,281.98
Greenville	15,254	1,792,945.13	4,991	350,637.98	20,245	2,143,583.11
Greenwood	3,734	372,357.04	1,998	129,879.86	5,732	502,236.90
Hampton	1,134	138,269.78	616	20,940.10	1,750	159,209.88
Horry	5,603	488,461.22	2,351	113,210.23	7,954	601,671.45
Jasper	781	98,807.90	178	11,012.96	959	109,820.86
Kershaw	2,307	209,526.85	766	34,979.57	3,073	244,506.42
Lancaster	2,394	331,927.00	737	49,391.64	3,131	381,318.64
Laurens	3,474	290,923.84	1,418	75,133.86	4,892	366,057.70
Lee	1,063	93,876.72	375	25,794.06	1,438	119,670.78
Lexington	6,190	814,391.23	2,113	72,693.79	8,303	887,085.02
McCormick	471	32,620.68	165	5,293.28	636	37,913.96
Marion	1,525	152,454.72	874	55,311.11	2,399	207,765.83
Marlboro	1,477	96,579.03	844	33,037.60	2,321	129,616.63
Newberry	2,648	198,745.32	1,380	50,623.15	4,028	249,368.47
Oconee	3,260	272,886.80	1,068	47,123.00	4,328	320,009.80
Orangeburg	3,910	376,470.73	1,535	49,356.51	5,445	425,827.24
Pickens	4,735	508,714.08	2,314	111,286.11	7,049	620,000.19
Richland	10,124	1,584,029.26	5,227	351,784.42	15,351	1,935,813.68
Saluda	1,097	83,626.16	302	13,035.40	1,399	96,661.56
Spartanburg	12,843	1,769,288.22	4,708	374,604.29	17,551	2,143,892.51
Sumter	3,245	321,442.81	1,442	78,334.49	4,687	399,777.30
Union	2,306	204,149.04	1,028	38,482.62	3,334	242,631.66
Williamsburg	1,555	132,310.19	421	21,663.78	1,976	153,973.97
York	5,322	571,603.58	2,996	199,455.85	8,318	771,059.43
Total	156,860	$ 16,511,319.59	67,051	$ 3,827,149.01	223,911	$ 20,338,468.60

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS PAID TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
For Tax Years 1980 Through 1984

County	1980 No.	1980 Amount	1981 No.	1981 Amount	1982 No.	1982 Amount
Abbeville	2,488	$ 121,593.42	2,376	$ 116,379.40	2,458	$ 144,227.99
Aiken	6,156	332,200.73	6,591	427,647.13	7,034	491,380.47
Allendale	826	43,650.96	872	45,174.69	942	55,061.74
Anderson	9,461	477,991.95	10,087	510,953.58	10,820	618,445.14
Bamberg	1,313	55,204.23	1,372	58,139.48	1,396	62,022.43
Barnwell	1,375	66,053.91	1,444	72,528.90	1,537	92,649.95
Beaufort	2,257	171,054.74	2,559	200,593.64	2,871	261,776.54
Berkeley	2,276	116,520.98	2,462	130,145.53	2,693	144,927.66
Calhoun	758	42,340.39	787	48,654.05	823	50,157.09
Charleston	12,953	1,054,906.00	14,062	1,203,459.13	14,961	1,328,420.62
Cherokee	2,971	135,897.89	3,142	166,906.49	3,272	225,204.17
Chester	2,716	160,230.14	2,812	179,677.72	2,877	194,528.03
Chesterfield	2,473	119,921.56	2,692	125,100.75	2,746	153,734.46
Clarendon	1,345	55,601.67	1,441	64,619.00	1,556	113,591.60
Colleton	1,842	76,541.05	1,904	95,384.91	2,009	99,745.12
Darlington	3,563	205,576.72	3,696	214,314.52	3,921	237,310.01
Dillon	1,515	73,416.27	1,627	85,761.16	1,741	91,509.80
Dorchester	1,434	135,376.98	2,025	144,575.80	2,025	102,437.63
Edgefield	1,020	41,004.65	1,075	47,262.36	1,115	63,280.66
Fairfield	1,064	54,626.72	1,152	64,480.47	1,226	95,761.52
Florence	5,951	356,745.23	6,450	394,413.16	6,776	375,266.79
Georgetown	2,193	129,347.93	2,317	160,299.27	2,560	165,778.53
Greenville	16,950	1,698,640.41	17,785	1,802,912.65	18,480	1,491,323.46
Greenwood	4,749	321,345.02	5,228	361,665.98	5,476	344,677.17
Hampton	1,446	66,818.86	1,538	86,244.46	1,604	84,090.59
Horry	5,547	447,486.47	6,076	564,664.80	6,783	365,967.35
Jasper	759	49,351.37	810	54,187.15	881	60,574.08
Kershaw	2,453	153,018.19	2,748	154,572.93	2,922	175,687.29
Lancaster	3,031	269,239.91	3,515	287,856.74	3,357	256,189.99
Laurens	4,146	212,600.51	4,363	237,109.23	4,467	265,723.21
Lee	1,068	63,054.58	1,142	77,736.65	1,275	76,218.91
Lexington	6,598	616,950.61	7,104	708,251.72	7,625	647,477.62
McCormick	522	21,132.50	572	23,326.61	597	26,722.21
Marion	1,991	127,911.15	2,067	128,162.54	2,219	154,883.30
Marlboro	1,939	78,669.61	1,971	80,700.88	2,074	95,266.07
Newberry	3,617	172,710.99	3,737	201,084.22	3,809	200,404.33
Oconee	3,560	181,344.77	3,688	231,967.52	3,953	232,985.51
Orangeburg	4,165	242,105.63	4,518	288,301.28	4,785	295,886.02
Pickens	5,671	307,587.41	5,991	364,459.11	6,322	397,467.63
Richland	12,554	1,352,019.22	13,310	1,482,232.08	13,693	1,208,261.35
Saluda	1,125	57,585.24	1,203	66,289.74	1,259	73,158.30
Spartanburg	14,430	1,194,102.83	15,102	1,343,108.99	16,165	1,387,258.23
Sumter	3,660	320,107.22	3,918	231,436.85	4,193	264,706.07
Union	2,801	143,078.91	2,935	173,157.29	3,104	181,867.83
Williamsburg	1,563	86,843.47	1,663	100,751.20	1,806	94,695.33
York	6,832	379,824.91	7,164	464,413.67	7,593	508,365.07
Total	179,127	$ 12,589,333.91	191,093	$ 14,071,065.43	201,801	$ 14,057,074.87

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS PAID TO COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
For Tax Years 1980 Through 1984

1983		1984		
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	County
2,805	$ 164,600.19	2,294	$ 184,783.81	Abbeville
7,729	537,046.50	8,109	729,779.78	Aiken
971	65,717.41	1,018	84,541.78	Allendale
11,544	702,304.61	11,934	937,839.36	Anderson
1,474	71,095.64	1,541	96,924.26	Bamberg
1,622	101,475.91	1,665	130,614.84	Barnwell
4,300	191,903.99	4,665	264,641.57	Beaufort
2,905	170,250.89	3,088	233,883.38	Berkeley
899	59,881.32	953	77,387.42	Calhoun
15,606	1,105,600.99	16,465	1,604,689.41	Charleston
3,503	245,009.78	3,657	307,098.91	Cherokee
3,009	212,670.90	3,104	276,393.80	Chester
2,934	162,965.66	3,052	192,724.94	Chesterfield
2,577	134,999.18	1,747	162,125.26	Clarendon
2,329	131,413.92	2,498	178,813.17	Colleton
4,066	249,724.00	4,104	309,302.68	Darlington
1,831	107,277.49	1,922	141,568.53	Dillon
2,496	141,350.80	2,682	192,938.61	Dorchester
1,185	68,215.06	1,234	89,025.99	Edgefield
1,416	109,287.66	1,443	143,296.68	Fairfield
7,164	388,420.45	7,478	505,339.45	Florence
2,818	198,381.99	2,959	245,281.98	Georgetown
19,794	1,642,552.03	20,245	2,143,583.11	Greenville
5,321	365,175.57	5,732	502,236.90	Greenwood
1,719	115,802.72	1,750	159,209.88	Hampton
7,716	447,324.94	7,954	601,671.45	Horry
913	79,591.56	959	109,820.86	Jasper
3,023	186,010.94	3,073	244,506.42	Kershaw
3,520	273,432.31	3,131	381,318.64	Lancaster
4,734	282,072.21	4,892	366,057.70	Laurens
1,402	91,327.18	1,438	119,670.78	Lee
8,058	715,409.05	8,303	887,085.02	Lexington
624	31,860.02	636	37,913.96	McCormick
2,331	156,912.44	2,399	207,765.83	Marion
2,177	104,107.02	2,321	129,616.63	Marlboro
3,990	208,628.82	4,028	249,368.47	Newberry
4,169	245,931.64	4,328	320,009.80	Oconee
5,210	321,140.26	5,445	425,827.24	Orangeburg
6,808	470,961.65	7,049	620,000.19	Pickens
15,018	1,436,028.73	15,351	1,935,813.68	Richland
1,344	78,190.63	1,399	96,661.56	Saluda
16,928	1,584,269.88	17,551	2,143,892.51	Spartanburg
4,453	299,307.45	4,687	399,777.30	Sumter
3,251	192,359.96	3,334	242,631.66	Union
1,933	108,263.55	1,976	153,973.97	Williamsburg
7,978	575,940.78	8,318	771,059.43	York
217,597	$ 15,332,195.68	223,911	$ 20,338,468.60	

State of South Carolina

POPULATION
1790-1980

YEAR	POPULATION	RANK AMONG STATES	INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS CENSUS NUMBER	INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS CENSUS PERCENT	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE
1790	249,073	7			8.3
1800	345,591	6	96,518	38.8	11.3
1810	415,115	6	69,524	20.1	13.6
1820	502,741	8	87,626	21.1	16.5
1830	581,185	9	78,444	15.6	19.1
1840	594,398	11	13,213	2.3	19.5
1850	668,507	14	74,109	12.5	21.9
1860	703,708	18	35,201	5.3	23.1
1870	705,606	22	1,898	0.3	23.1
1880	995,577	21	289,971	41.1	32.6
1890	1,151,149	23	155,572	15.6	37.7
1900	1,340,316	24	189,167	16.4	44.0
1910	1,515,400	26	175,084	13.1	49.7
1920	1,683,724	26	168,324	11.1	55.2
1930	1,738,765	26	55,041	3.3	57.0
1940	1,899,804	26	161,039	9.3	62.1
1950	2,117,027	27	217,223	11.4	69.9
1960	2,382,594	26	265,567	12.5	78.7
1970	2,590,713	26	208,119	8.7	85.7
1980	3,122,814	24	532,101	20.5	103.4

Source: *Twentieth Century Changes in South Carolina Population*, Julian J. Petty (1790-1890); General Population Characteristics, South Carolina, U.S. Bureau of the Census (1900-1960). (1970 and 1980) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Correction note in *General Population Characteristics. PC 80-1-B-42 S.C.*

State of South Carolina

LABOR FORCE
1940-1984

CALENDAR YEAR[1]	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT[2]	UNEMPLOYMENT	S.C. UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
1940	725,280	655,573	69,707	9.6	14.6
1950	782,066	755,378	26,688	3.4	5.3
1960	838,301	803,733	34,568	4.1	5.5
1970	1,006,000	958,000	48,000	4.8	4.9
1971	1,029,000	974,000	55,000	5.3	5.9
1972	1,066,000	1,019,000	47,000	4.4	5.6
1973	1,120,000	1,074,000	46,000	4.1	4.9
1974	1,177,000	1,107,000	70,000	5.9	5.6
1975	1,216,000	1,110,000	106,000	8.7	8.5
1976	1,300,000	1,209,000	91,000	7.0	7.7
1977	1,336,000	1,240,000	96,000	7.2	7.1
1978	1,362,000	1,284,000	78,000	5.7	6.1
1979	1,384,000	1,314,000	69,000	5.0	5.8
1980	1,388,000	1,293,000	96,000	6.9	7.1
1981	1,426,000	1,306,000	120,000	8.4	7.6
1982	1,495,000	1,334,000	162,000	10.8	9.7
1983	1,470,000	1,323,000	148,000	10.0	9.6
1984	1,480,000	1,374,000	105,000	7.1	7.5

[1] Source of South Carolina data for years 1940, 1950, and 1960 is the U.S. Bureau of Census. Source for years 1970 through 1984 is the S.C. Employment Security Commission.

[2] Includes workers involved in labor-management disputes, agricultural workers, nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

Note: The labor data in this table is adjusted to the Current Population Survey Benchmark and represets employment and unemployment by place of residence.

State of South Carolina

EMPLOYMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT

1976-1983

Year	STATE GOVERNMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					S.C. Total
		Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Special Districts	Total Local Government	
1976	48,618	18,029	15,553	65,397	3,782	102,761	151,379
1977	51,069	21,200	16,299	67,132	3,955	108,586	159,655
1978	54,265	22,698	16,836	72,219	8,613	120,366	174,631
1979	56,226	22,242	15,746	72,872	3,358	114,218	170,444
1980	57,605	22,208	15,621	72,984	3,460	114,273	171,878
1981	54,832	21,834	15,091	72,855	3,595	113,375	168,207
1982	53,944	21,846	15,297	72,531	3,548	113,222	167,166
1983	53,828	21,763	15,803	72,597	3,623	113,786	167,614

Note: Statistics for local governments are subject to sampling variation. Estimates for items of small magnitude in relation to State totals are subject to relatively high sampling variation.

State of South Carolina

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA, UNITED STATES, AND THE SOUTHEAST

1974-1984

Calendar Year	SOUTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES		SOUTHEAST	
	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Income
1974	12,240	4,305	1,162,203	5,448	223,443	4,659
1975	13,140	4,531	1,258,643	5,842	241,997	4,960
1976	14,701	4,998	1,385,201	6,367	268,877	5,430
1977	16,251	5,437	1,534,708	6,984	299,735	5,958
1978	18,419	6,057	1,726,185	7,772	340,545	6,663
1979	20,741	6,719	1,942,650	8,651	384,571	7,399
1980	23,106	7,389	2,156,710	9,494	430,849	8,148
1981	25,996	8,158	2,420,091	10,544	488,687	9,105
1982	27,765	8,605	2,575,847	11,113	524,995	9,659
1983	29,923	9,168	2,734,464	11,687	561,640	10,215
1984	33,248	10,075	2,988,327	12,707	618,757	11,108

Note: *Per Capita Income* — Personal Income divided by population showing the estimated personal income for each resident.

Personal Income — Personal Income is the current income received by persons from all sources net of contributions for social insurance. Not only individuals (including owners of unincorporated enterprises) but non-profit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds are classed as "persons." Personal income includes transfers (payments not resulting from current production) from government and business such as social security benefits, military pensions, etc., but excludes transfers among persons. Although most of the income is in monetary form, there are important nonmonetary inclusions —chiefly, estimated net rental value to owner-occupants of their homes, the value of services furnished without payment by financial intermediaries, and the value of food consumed on farms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as revised April, 1985.

State of South Carolina

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTHEAST

1973-83
(Millions of Dollars)

Calendar Year	South Carolina	United States	Southeast
1973	9,389	909,247	173,022
1974	10,588	933,076	192,749
1975	11,625	1,090,778	212,249
1976	12,802	1,189,607	233,500
1977	14,114	1,309,219	259,083
1978	15,933	1,468,375	293,238
1979	17,707	1,642,513	329,067
1980	19,765	1,820,875	367,585
1981	22,108	2,033,294	415,417
1982	23,830	2,172,840	448,054
1983	25,850	2,330,993	484,320

Note: Disposable Personal Income is measured as personal income less personal tax and nontax payments. Personal taxes include individual income taxes (net of refunds), estate and gift taxes, and personal property taxes. (As noted, personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs are deducted in deriving total personal income.) Nontaxes include passport fees, fines and penalties, donations, and tuitions and fees paid to schools and hospitals operated mainly by government. Nontaxes generally exclude purchases by persons from government of goods and services that are similar to goods and services purchased by persons from business.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, as revised September, 1984.

State of South Carolina

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Clemson University
College of Charleston
Francis Marion College
Lander College
Medical University of South Carolina
S.C. State College
The Citadel
USC — Aiken
USC — Coastal Carolina
USC — Columbia
USC — Spartanburg
Winthrop College

PRIVATE SENIOR COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
Allen University
Baptist College at Charleston
Benedict College
Bob Jones University
Central Wesleyan College
Claflin College
Coker College
Columbia Bible College
Columbia College
Converse College
Erskine College
Furman University
Limestone College
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Morris College
Newberry College
Presbyterian College
Sherman College of Straight Chiropractic
Southern Methodist College
Voorhees College
Wofford College

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR USC CAMPUSES
USC — Beaufort
USC — Lancaster
USC — Salkehatchie
USC — Sumter
USC — Union

PUBLIC TWO-YEAR TECHNICAL COLLEGES
Aiken Technical College
Beaufort Technical College
Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
Denmark Technical College
Florence-Darlington Technical College
Greenville Technical College
Horry-Georgetown Technical College
Midlands Technical College
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
Piedmont Technical College
Spartanburg Technical College
Sumter Area Technical College
Tri-County Technical College
Trident Technical College
Williamsburg Technical College
York Technical College

PRIVATE TWO-YEAR (JUNIOR) COLLEGES
Anderson College
Clinton Junior College
Columbia Junior College of Business
Nielsen Electronics Insitute
North Greenville College
Rice College (Charleston Campus)
Rice College (Columbia Campus)
Rutledge College (Greenville Campus)
Rutledge College (Spartanburg Campus)
Spartanburg Methodist College

Source: South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services: 1984 South Carolina Statistical Abstract.

State of South Carolina

FULL-TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Academic Years 1969-70 Through 1983-1984

	PUBLIC					PRIVATE				
Year	Senior Colleges	Regional Campuses	Technical Colleges	Total	% Public	Senior Colleges	Junior Colleges	Total	% Private	Total All Institutions
1969-70	25,438	2,433		27,871	57.3	17,796	2,990	20,786	42.7	48,657
1970-71	27,663	2,683		30,346	59.2	17,506	3,394	20,900	40.8	51,246
1971-72	31,094	3,598		34,692	62.0	17,861	3,435	21,296	38.0	55,988
1972-73	33,134	3,859		36,993	64.1	17,557	3,207	20,764	36.0	57,757
1973-74	36,280	3,753	8,936	48,969	70.8	17,516	2,687	20,203	29.2	69,172
1974-75	37,454	4,800	11,241	53,495	72.2	17,967	2,683	20,650	27.9	74,145
1975-76	43,767	2,342	18,040	64,149	74.4	19,020	3,030	22,050	25.6	86,199
1976-77	44,215	2,512	13,621	60,348	72.9	19,551	2,843	22,394	27.1	82,742
1977-78	46,176	2,525	21,824	70,525	76.3	19,207	2,686	21,893	23.7	92,418
1978-79	46,005	2,756	19,025	67,786	75.5	19,361	2,660	22,021	24.5	89,807
1979-80	48,839	1,567	20,737	71,143	76.0	19,981	2,470	22,451	24.0	93,594
1980-81	50,308	1,691	21,597	73,596	74.2	20,604	4,990	25,594	25.8	99,190
1981-82	50,679	1,691	22,151	74,521	75.3	19,557	4,867	24,424	24.7	98,945
1982-83	50,855	1,636	20,215	72,706	75.4	19,076	4,702	23,778	24.6	96,484
1983-84	50,527	1,555	18,102	70,184	76.4	17,727	3,901	21,628	23.6	91,812

Notes: 1. Technical Education Institution Enrollment programs from which significant credit can be transferred towards the baccalaureate degree are in totals for all institutions and public institutions beginning in 1973-74.

2. University of South Carolina's reginal campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina, and Spartanburg converted to four-year status.

Source: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, NECS, South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

State of South Carolina

RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE FOR GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS TO TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES

For the Last Seven Fiscal Years

For the Year Ended June 30	Total Debt Service	Total General Fund Expenditures	Ratio
1979	$78,546,622	$1,382,874,797	5.68%
1980	78,551,715	1,598,409,914	4.91%
1981	81,360,116	1,764,939,666	4.61%
1982	89,721,705	1,859,377,576	4.83%
1983	105,091,117	1,936,337,676	5.43%
1984	101,435,569	2,110,790,660 (1)	4.81%
1985	103,607,985	2,397,054,371 (1)	4.32%

(1) Includes both expenditures and transfers to the Higher Education Fund as shown in the Combined Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenditures Paid, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual for the General Fund.

State of South Carolina

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE(1)

For the Last Seven Fiscal Years

		Debt Service Requirements			
For the Year Ended June 30	Net Revenue(2) Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
1979	$45,269,147	$16,658,919	$5,083,196	$21,742,115	2.08
1980	85,577,984	5,157,949	6,103,316	11,261,265	7.60
1981	96,114,715	4,984,042	7,547,956	12,531,998	7.67
1982	108,602,066	13,008,612	11,408,204	24,416,816	4.45
1983	118,643,423	8,503,000	11,868,162	20,371,162	5.82
1984	190,106,942	13,496,615	44,847,525	58,344,140	3.26
1985	227,157,949	17,064,000	58,434,161	75,498,161	3.01

(1) Prepared by the State Treasurer's Office. (2) Gross revenue less direct operating expenses.

PHOTO — MIDDLETON PLACE

(Credit — South Carolina PRT)

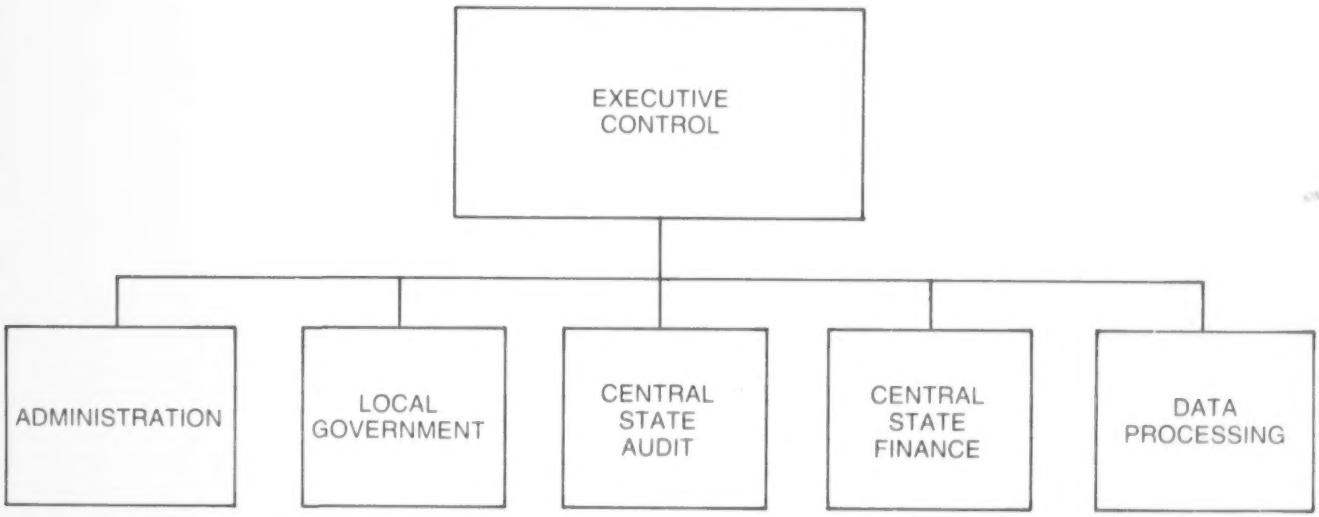
Narrative by

John Martin, S.C. Confederate Relic Room

In 1741 Henry Middleton laid out the landscaped gardens at Middleton Place. Today, Middleton Place is a National Historic Landmark. Within the landmark area are the landscaped gardens (the oldest in America), the restored Middleton Place House, and the Plantation stable yards. Middleton Place is located on the Ashley River, 14 miles northwest of Charleston, on Highway 61.

SOUTH CAROLINA
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
WADE HAMPTON OFFICE BUILDING
POST OFFICE BOX 11228
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211



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Gerald W. Burnett — Deputy Comptroller

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Lugenia E. Caldwell — Senior Assistant Comptroller General
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